THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. LX. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1845. NO. 1.

PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 19, 1845.

"There can be no hope of a party in a national canvass, that is not sufficiently organized to gain *local victories*; and those who think lightly of party efforts, for municipal purposes, ought not to expect party success for national objects."

We extract the above from the United States Gazette, and ask the attention of our Whig friends to it, as containing sound sense, and the wisdom derived from experience. If we, as Whigs, have any hope of ever seeing our principles carried out, our distinguished men and statesmen enjoying a portion of the offices of the country, which they will honor more than the offices will them—in fact if we wish to preserve our Tariff, and to maintain our most vital interests, we must keep up an efficient organization, and labor to secure *local* as well as more *general* victories. Every indication from Washington goes to show that all the measures of the most ultra Locofoco school are to be carried out, and that every semblance of Whiggism is to be discarded. To this end, the Locofoco press now teems with attacks upon the Whig party, and every possible means is made use of to render our party odious, by appealing to the worst passions of the poorer and laboring classes of community. Whigs and Antimasons arouse ye. It is high time we began to hold meetings in our different wards, and organize for the October election. Mass meetings should also be held one night in every week in the two cities, to listen to public addresses on the important principles now at stake. What say you friends, shall we triumphantly carry our ticket at the approaching election or not. If you answer in the affirmative, it is high time you were up and doing.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—A letter from Washington says, that the lady of Major Nicholson, of the Marine corps, while under the influence of temporary insanity, committed suicide by cutting her throat, about two o'clock on Tuesday, at the residence of Mr. Riell, on Capitol Hill. The unfortunate lady has been subject for a year or two past, to sudden fits of insanity. She leaves an amiable husband and several children to mourn her melancholy end. The family of Mr. Riell are greatly distressed at the sad occurrence, particularly as there were none in the house at the time but females, Mr. R. being absent from the city.

☞ Mr. ALEXANDER EARSMEN, a stone cutter, was seriously injured yesterday, at Mess. BAGALEY & SMITH's new Warehouse, on Wood St. He and some others were raising lintil by means of a Guy, and when the stone was partly up, one of the ropes broke. The stone, it is said, struck him as it fell, knocking him down with great force on a pile of brick, one of which inflicted a ghastly wound over the left eye. One side of his neck was also brused, and one of his legs broken.

STEAMER IOWA SUNK.—This steamer on a trip from St. Louis to Galena with a barge in tow, struck a snag about 3 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 11th instant, about ten miles above the mouth of Illinois river, and immediately went down in 6 feet water. She had very little in her—the barge is uninjured. The hull is so badly injured, it is thought she cannot be raised. She was uninsured, and the loss falls heavily on Capt. CONNOLLY.

MARYLAND.—The following are the candidates for Congress in several Districts in this State:

District.	*Whig.*	*Loco.*
1st	John G. Chapman,	H. S. Key,
2d	Jacob Snively,	Thomas Perry,
3d	John Wethered,	T. W. Ligon,
4th	John P. Kennedy,	W. P. Giles,
5th	W. Wright,	A. Constable,
6th	E. Long,	No candidate.

BUTLER COUNTY.—The Whigs of Butler have now filled up their ticket, and are supporting it with great spirit. It is as follows:

Assembly: John R. Harris.
Prothonotary: Robert Cunningham.
Sheriff: George W. Reed.
Register and Recorder: James Borland.
Treasurer: Isaac Colbert.
Commissioner: Thomas H. Bracken.
Coroner: William S. Jack.
Auditor: George S. Jamison.
Trustees: G. W. Smith, D. Walker, [one year,] Preston DePark Taylor.

BISHOP SOULE, as we learn from the Lebanon Star, has left his residence in Warren county, and gone to Nashville, Tennessee, where he is to reside henceforth.

PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURGH—*A continuous Railroad.*—The subject of a continuous railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh is exciting much attention. We learn that an application will be made to the Legislature at its coming session, for a charter, authorizing a company to engage in such an enterprise; and only yesterday, we were informed of two gentlemen who had expressed a willingness to take stock to the amount of $10,000 each. Such a road, constructed in the best manner, and along the best route, would not only be a matter of immense importance to Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, but to the Commonwealth at large.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE WESTERN RAILROAD.—The Committee of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade appointed to visit this city on the subject of a Western Rail Road, arrived on Saturday. We trust, before they leave town, that their intercourse with leading men here, will convince them that Philadelphia is not prepared to yield her rights or privileges to a rival, while she is ready to do everything just to Pittsburgh and the State.—*Philadelphia North American.*

ARRIVAL OF A SLAVER.—The brig Albert, of Boston, arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday, from Bahia, in charge of Lieut. WALKER, of the U. S. brig Bainbridge. The A. has been sent home at the instance of Alexander H. Tyler, Esq. U. S. Consul at Bahia, on the charge of being engaged in the slave trade, between the Coast of Africa and Brazil, in conjunction with brig Washington's Barge, late of Philadelphia. The first officers and crew of the Washington Barge have been brought home prisoners in the A. Captain Woodbury, late master of the Albert, effected his escape prior to her sailing.

MEXICANS LOOK OUT.—Seven hundred barrels, containing seven hundred thousand ball and buckshot cartridges, will be shipped by Government to day, for the "seat of war"—enough, we should think, for the complete annihilation of all Mexico.—*St. Louis Reveille, Sep.* 11.

We are gratified to be able to state, that the subscription to the New York and Erie Rail Road, has reached nineteen hundred thousand dollars,—and that the amount is constantly increasing. There is hardly a doubt that the whole stock will be ultimately taken.—*New York Express.*

Mr. Webster on the Death of Judge Story

The Boston Advertiser of Saturday morning gives the following sketch of the remarks of Mr. Webster, made before the bar of Suffolk, on the occasion of introducing the resolutions relating to the decease of Judge Story.

Mr. Webster addressed the chair in substance as follows:

"We have just heard from you, sir, a confirmation of the solemn fact, which we had previously heard through other channels of intelligence, and which has drawn together the whole Suffolk Bar, and all connected with the Courts of this county, to testify their sense of the loss which they have sustained. It has drawn from his retirement that venerable man (Judge Davis) whom we all respect and honor, who was for thirty years the associate of the deceased upon the Bench. It has called here another Judge, (Judge Putnam) who has retired from a seat upon that Bench upon which you preside, and who was himself once the instructor in the law, of him whose loss we mourn. The members of the school, over which he lately presided, the friends with whom he was associated in public or in private life, have come here to-day. One sentiment only prevails among all, a sense of profound grief. But all of him is not dead. With all our sense of the irreparable loss, we feel that he still lives among us, in his spirit, in his recorded wisdom and in the decisions of authority which he has pronounced. 'Vivit, enim, vivetque semper; atque etiam latius in memoria hominum, et sermone, versobitur, postquam ab oculis recessit.'

Mr. Chief Justice. The loss is not felt alone among this bar, or in the Courts of this Commonwealth, but is felt in every Bar, and every Court in the Union. It is not confined to this Country, nor to this Continent. He had a wider range of reputation. In the High Court of Parliament, in every Court of Westminister Hall, in every distinguished judicature in Europe, in the Courts of Paris, of Berlin, of Stockholm, and of St. Petersburgh, in the Universities of Germany, Italy and Spain, his authority was received, and all when they hear of his death, will agree that a great luminary has fallen. He has in some measure repaid the debt which America owes to England, and the mother can receive from the daughter, without humiliation and without envy, the reversed hereditary transmission from the child to the parent. By the comprehensiveness of his mind; and by his vast and varied attainments, he was most fitted to compare the codes of different nations, and comprehend the results of such research.

His love of country was pure, and he regarded justice as the great interest of man, and the only foundation of civilization. On this foundation he has built his fame, and united his own name with that of his country. It was to constitutional law that much of his attention was directed, and in the elucidation of which he was pre-eminent. 'Adrempublicam firmandam, et ad stapifiendas vires, et sanandum populum, omnis ejus pergebat institution.

But it is unnecessary for us this day to speak in detail of his public or judicial services. That duty will remain for us to perform, and it will, no doubt, be executed, in a manner worthy of the occasion. Still, in the homage that will be paid to him, there is one tribute which may well come from us. We have seen him, and known him in private life. We can bear witness to his strict uprightness and purity of character; his simplicity and unostentatious habits; the ease and affability of his intercourse; his great vivacity amidst the severest labors, the cheering and animating tone of his conversation, and his fidelity to his friends:—and some of us can testify to his large and systematic charities, not dispensed in a public manner, but gladdening the hearts of those whom he assisted in private, distilling happiness like the dew of heaven.

His labours were all subservient to his great object, judicature. C'est vain que l'on cherche a distiliguer en lui le personne privee et le personne publ que; un memo esprit les anime, un meme objet, les reunit l'homme, le pere de famille, le citoyen, tout est en lui consacre a la gloire due Magistrat.'

Mr. Chief Justice—one may live as a conquerer, a king, or a magistrate, but he must die as a man. The bed of death brings every man to his pure individuality: to the intense contemplation of that deepest of all relations, the relation between the creature and his creator. This relation, the deceased always acknowledged. He reverenced the Scriptures of Truth, he received from them this lesson, and submitted himself, in all things, to the will of Providence. His career on earth was well sustained. To the last hour of his life his faculties remained unimpared, and the lamp went out at the close, undimmed, and without flickering or obscurity. His last words, which were heard by mortal cares, were a fervent supplication to his "Maker, to take him to himself."

The case of Mr. Gough largely occupies the attention of the Press at New York, as it does of the town. Many a glass is drunk now with compliments to Mr. Gough, and the affair is siezed upon to denounce the Temperance Societies in general. The "JOURNAL OF COMMERCE" says:

"Mr. Gough, notwithstanding the trick which he says was practised on him, does not attempt to excuse his own conduct, but condemns himself for what followed, with the most agonized feelings. But if the fault were all his from the beginning, does it prove that intemperance is no evil, and that a reformation is unnecessary! On the contrary, would not this relapse be another most terrifying warning against an indulgence which, when it once gets the control of a man, haunts him through life, so that even that grace from on high, which really renews the heart and turns its highest aspirations towards purity, is not sufficient to protect him? Instead of silencing the temperance orators, it must move them to still more earnest eloquence. Young man, who art reading this account, and who art accustomed to frequent the places of strong drink, look at John B. Gough. See how he has exerted himself to be free from the habit which thou art forming, and how weak he has proved in the conflict. Look at him. It is thy future self! Triumph not, therefore, but take warning and flee instantly from such an enemy.

The confession of *Green the murderer*, who was hung last Wednesday at Troy for the deliberate murder of his wife, is about to be published in a copy-righted pamphlet at Troy. It is said to give a very minute account of the whole transaction, and of that point which is alone of public interest, namely, the *motive* which prompted him to this terrible crime.

It is stated in the Budget, apparently from the confession itself, that during the sleigh ride to Hoosic, which has frequently been alluded to in connection with the trial, a lady made a remark about marrying Green in case he should become a widower. This remark, which Green says he knows was simply and purely a joke, took complete possession of his mind. He was fully persuaded that, *if his wife were dead*, this other lady, whose name of course is concealed, would certainly marry him; and this thought led him to attempt to get rid of his wife—and so fully occupied was his mind with it, according to his statement, that he felt not the slighest remorse during all the time he was engaged in his murderous work. The thought of *detection* never visited him, inasmuch as he did not know that the contents of the stomach could be analyzed.

The confession completely exonerates Green's mother from every particle of the suspicion which was thrown upon her during the trial.—*New York Courier.*

GREENSBURGH CONVENTION, &c.

To the Editor of the Native American.

SIR:—I have said that the attitude of Pennsylvania towards the Paltimore and Ohio Railroad on the south, was identical in nature with that assumed towards the N. York and Erie Railroad on the north. Neither our closeness nor our liberality will prevent or materially accelerate the completion of either work, and all that we can accomplish is, to share a reasonable portion of the advantages accruing from that completion, or to reject those advantages, from a childish unwillingness to receive *a part*, when debarred by nature and position, from an entire monopoly.

Maryland *must* reach the Ohio; and notwithstanding the opinion of Mr. McLane on the expensiveness of the Wheeling route, she *will* reach it there, unless she can find a cheaper connexion.

By a continuous railroad from Chambersburgh to Pittsburgh, we give her the *cheapest* access, via Hagerstown and Harper's Ferry, by an expenditure of our own capital; but in what way this would benefit either Philadelphia or Pennsylvania, to whose state works it would be a death blow, I leave those wiser than myself to judge. The route she *wishes*, by the Youghiogeny or the Monongahela, would indeed compete with our improvements, but fortunately, in a far less degree, than that now agitated with us. She asks an entry upon our territory in this direction;—it would save her much expense, as a *quid-pro-quo*, the right of connection with her road at any point that might be declared desirable. We are on the horns of a dilemma—let us examine which point is the sharpest.

If Baltimore reach Wheeling or any other point on the Ohio, *without our aid*, she will command, by the river and her shorter transportation, every advantage which she would possess, if we were to facilitate her access to her natural advantages; and she will do so under the sting of an uncourteous, because unnecessary and unreasonable opposition. Whatever trade the Pennsylvania works attract to Pittsburgh from below, will most inevitably seek the route to Baltimore, without touching our soil, in the west, and whatever advantages might otherwise accrue to Pittsburgh from your invaluable suggestion of a railroad from that place, through the interior of the northwestern states, will be diverted in a great degree, if not entirely, into the new channel, either by the river, or by a change of termination for the suggested road through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Pittsburgh, now the second city of Pennsylvania in commercial importance, would thus be rendered a mere manufacturing centre; and Philadelphia, now possessing all the attractions of the higher and, consequently, the more frequented market for the western produce, will then become altogether secondary to Baltimore, in that respect, in consequence of the cheaper and readier transportation on the newly constructed road. Meanwhile, not an additional county or township of our state will reap the advantage of a readier access to any market, except, perhaps the agriculturalists of Allegheny, who may find it somewhat more convenient to seek the Atlantic coast by the way of Virginia, than to follow the route to Johnstown!

Then, indeed, we shall find Pennsylvania—city and country for once united by distress, and their contemptible jealousies laid aside—knocking at the door of a Maryland Legislature for permission to complete the extension from Chambersburgh to Clearsping! How will she be answered! Will she not be answered as she *deserves to be?* Assuredly she will!—So much for one horn of the dilemma. Now for the other.

Let Baltimore connect with Pittsburgh. How stand we then? To listen to the preposition without exacting, in return, the privilege of a connection with our railroad system East of the mountains, on the territory of Maryland, would indeed be folly. This secured, Baltimore and Philadelphia would still be honorable competitors for the Western trade, as Providence designed they should be. Somerset, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, and even Greene counties would be enriched by the drawing out of unemployed resources, or by the choice of two great marts; while Pittsburgh, growing by the joint reaction of two noble systems of communication, would reap the full harvest of your novel scheme of Western railroad.

But Philapelphia! How is Philadelphia to be benefitted? First answer me how she can be injured. Let us disguise the matter as we will, our choice is between this and nothing. And in what is this better than nothing? I will answer. By a connection with the Baltimore and Ohio route, at or near Clearspring, it is true that Baltimore would not loose the advantage of greater proximity to the West, but Philadelphia would continue to reap that share of the vast stake, which is justly due to her high character for mercantile integrity, the superiority of her capital, the mineral wealth of her mountain region, and that peculiar location which renders her the natural distributing point for Northern and Eastern manufactures and the results of commerce, which last source of the prosperity, though sadly limited by mad legislation, can never be lost to her except by the grossest blindness or the most mirerable selfishness.

The all-important interests which have been the subject of this correspondence, involve the operations of five sovereign States, and "in the multitude of council, there is (sometimes) wisdom." I recommend the whole subject to the earnest consideration of the convention at Greensburgh in the full confidence that they will find means to concentrate the action of all parties interested, in a general effort for the common good, and in this trust I close the argument for the present. A NATIVE AMERICAN, FROM A TO Z.

Railroad Meeting at Butler.

Agreeably to previovs notice a large and respectable number of citizens, assembled from all parts of the county, met in the Court house at the ringing of the bell, on Tuesday evening the 9th inst. for the purpose of giving an expression of their views in relation to the policy of granting the right of way through Pennsylvania to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

The meeting came to order, by calling JAMES BROWN, of Middlesex tp, to the chair, and appointing SAMUEL MARSHALL, JACOB BRINKER, JOHN R. HARRIS, and CALDWALADER BAKER, Vice Presidents: and *J. H. Negley, and Wm. Haslett*, Secry's. The object of the meeting having been stated, on motion, a committee of seven were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, consisting of A. Gilmore, Esq., E. M'Junkin, Esq., A. Carns, Jos. Cross, Esq., Jacob Mechling, Jr., David Garvin and Wm. Cunningham, who reported through their chairman, A. Gilmore, the following resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting unanimously approve of the policy of granting to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company the right of way through this Commonwealth for the continuance of their road to the city of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in declaring it a measure fraught with the most beneficial consequences, not only to the entire western portion of the State, and to our great city of the west, but also as eminently calculated to secure a larger amount of business to Philadelphia, our great Eastern Emporium, and consequently a larger and more productive amount of transportation upon the Main Line of our public works.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the convention to be held at Greensburgh on this subject, on the 24th inst., and that this meeting will appoint fifty delegates to represent this county in the same.

Resolved, That the President of this meeting be instructed to ascertain from each of the candidates, to represent this county in the next Legislature, their views in relation to granting to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the right of way already referred to, and that the answers of said candidates be published.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a petition to be circulated on the election ground on the day of General Election, setting forth the foregoing views of this meeting and praying the Legislature to grant the right of way to said Company.

The meeting then, on motion, proceeded to select delegates to the proposed convention to be held in Greensburgh on the 24th inst., when the following gentlemen were chosen to represent Butler county in said convention.

Jas. G. Campbell, Geo. Crozier, Alfred Gilmore, Jedediah Jack, Col. Fr's. M'Bride, Wm. Timblin, Samuel Marshall, E. Maurhoff, S. C. Stewart, C. Coll, Jacob Mechling, Jr., L. Z. Mitchell, Arthur M'Gill, J. M. Sullivan, T. H. Lyon, P. DeP. Taylor, Wm. Walker, Jno. Pollock, W. J. Ayres, Wm. Haslett, Jacob Brinker, W. W. Dodds, Andrew Carns, Wm. Campbell, Jr., S. A. Purviance, Jno. Gilchrist, John Graham, Joseph Cross, E. M'Junkin, R. Hampson, Jno. R. Harris, Dr. Cawden, Jno. H. Negley, O. D. Palmer, C. C. Sullivan, L. Lusk, Wm. Beatty, Jno. Duffy, Joshua Stoolfier, W. S. Lane, Maurice Bredin, Jacob Ziegler, H. C. DeWolf, James Karns, James Graham, Dr. A. Thompson, I. M'Junkin, Christian Buhl, G. W. Gettys, Jas. Campbell.

Voted, That the Delegates have power to fill vacancies and to appoint substitutes.

The meeting was addressed by Charles C. Sullivan, Esq. who showed clearly the utter folly on the part of Pennsylvania to refuse granting the right of way to said Company—pointing out the advantages that would accrue to Pittsburgh, to the west, and to the whole State if the right of way was granted, and the contemplated Railroad terminated at Pittsburgh.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MES. EDITOR:—I have a word or two to say respecting the series of questions propounded by Mr. Secretary Walker, better known as Bob Walker—and you will allow me respectfully to differ from you as to the propriety of answering them. 1st. It seems they have been very partial in their distribution, leaving Whigs to draw the conclusion that they do not wish answers from them; of this, however I do not speak "by authority." 2nd. Some of them are impertinent and others insulting to those to whom they are addressed. 3rd. The business in which I am engaged would throw no light on the subject as regards profit, &c., if the questions were answered, as for the last twenty years, one half at least of those engaged in it have either failed or made no money.

I copy the following from the series of questions, just to see how they would work:

No. 25. What has been the rate of your profits annually for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock Company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the Company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?

No 29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make, were reduced to 12½ per cent, with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices.

No. 30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?

The above reminds us of what we read of the "Holy Inquisition," who, when they had a culprit in their hands, who would not confess, would apply the torture, having a physician present who would feel the pulse of the subject from time to time, and inform the Inquisitors how far they could proceed with their tortures and not absolutely kill him.

12½ per cent appears to be the point to which they wish to reduce the Tariff, and ask us, very *modestly* to be sure, whether we can exist after the Tariff is brought to that standard—now I cannot answer that question, nor would I if I could; but I remark in passing, that if the tariff is reduced to that standard. I should think that Negro driving to Texas would be the best business we could follow, but whether I should go into it is another question. Now gentlemen, I am a peaceable man, but I think I should eject a man from my premises, rather unceremoniously who would seriously ask such questions in regard to my business, especially when he does it for the avowed purpose of destroying it, as well as the prosperity of the whole country—sure I am that no *gentleman* would ask such questions and expect a correct answer.

I have been more than twenty years in business in this city, and I tell no man the amount of my profits—and am inclined to think it will be some time before I inform Bob Walker. He must think us a very accommodating kind of people to suffer him or any other man or set of men to interfere in our business; and I have no hesitation in saying that any man who would coolly set down to calculate the cost of putting out our fires, and stopping the progress of our manufactures throughout our country, should be treated as a traitor to her best interests. The ancient and this modern Arnold should share the same destiny. There are some of those questions that I should like to answer if it would throw light into the minds of the gentlemen composing the Government, but self respect forbids, while such questions as I have quoted remain in the series.

It would be very instructing if some of those who wish to destroy the Tariff would inform us how the Tariff injures the country—I mean the whole country. I would not knowingly injure the land of my birth, and have never doubted that the Tariff of "42" was for the benefit of the west as well as the east, and the south as well as the north. I can live without the Tariff, and can go to Europe for the goods I deal in, and can make as much profit and perhaps more (under a 12½ per cent. duty,) than I can by manufacturing them here, but when I have them here who is to buy and pay for them. In short I think it can be demonstrated that when we have a good Tariff the country prospers, and when we have not we cannot nor will not prosper. I have an old fashioned notion that when my neighbors generally prosper it is my own fault if I do not prosper also. A MANUFACTURER.

Allegheny County Mutual Insurance Co.

Wm. & D. Rinehart, *vs.* All. Co. Mu. Ins. Company. } Supreme Court.

The Allegheny County Mutual Insurance Company, a short time since, brought suit in the District Court against William & D. Rinehart on the notes which they had given to the Company upon having their property insured. The defendants below resisted the payment of the notes on the ground that, although the losses of the Company required it, payment could not be demanded until the end of the five years which the notes had to run. The case was argued before His Honor Judge Grier, who very promptly decided that the members of the Company were bound by their charter to pay their premium notes, or such a per centage of them as might be needed to make good the losses of the Company, although the five years had not expired.

The case was taken up by Writ of Error to the Supreme Court. The case was argued yesterday before that high judicial body by James Dunlop, Esq., on the part of the Plaintiffs in Error. The Supreme Court at once affirmed the judgment of Judge Grier without argument from Thomas Williams, Esq., the counsel for the Company So the members of the Company will now be compelled to pay up their premium notes without further delay.—*Chronicle.*

PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 20, 1845.

☞ A few days since we published a series of resolutions passed by the Whigs of Philadelphia, which we spoke of with approbation. Among them was the following:

"*Resolved*, That we are Whigs of the Washington and Clay school, Whigs ever, and Whigs only; that we will amalgamate with no party, for in none can we find the Whig creed and the Whig patriotism; that no party is for us that is not with us in name, organization, principles and purposes, and that with none will we act directly or indirectly."

Any person reading the above resolution, who knew anything of the state of parties in Pennsylvania and in Philadelphia, would know that the resolution referred primarily and chiefly, if not wholly, to the Native American organization, which has candidates in the field for the various offices, from the Canal Commissioner down.—Such was the interpretation we gave it, and no other suggested itself to our mind.

But a certain ex-editor and candidate for the Legislature, who writes for the abolition paper, and who is famed for his ingenuity in discovering mare's nests, fancied he had found a fine opportunity for attacking the Gazette, by appealing to the well-known and excellent sentiments prevalent in this county, of opposition to Secret, oath-bound Societies. He, therefore, in the Spirit of Liberty, denounced the resolution, as referring to the Antimason, and uttered his anathemas on us in no honied strains, for publishing it—thus giving it an application never intended, and which he *knew* was never intended.

Our neighbor of the Post, taking his cue from the abolition writer, also comes out on us in a similar manner, although he publishes the meetings of the Lodge regularly in his paper. Lastly, the least of all the trio, having such good backing, and always keen on the scent of an opportunity to attack the Gazette, comes out with his paltry attempt to make capital for himself at our expense. We mean the Daily American; a paper which has boxed the political compass right merrily during the last year, being first on one side and then on the other of the Native American line, and of attachments to the Whig party of very doubtful character,—and a paper, too, which it would give unalloyed satisfaction to the mass of the Antimasonic and Whig party, to find in any other ranks than ours. It is a sort of excrescence, offensive to every consistent and respectable citizen, which has to be tolerated because it cannot easily be got rid of.

It is scarcely worth our time and that of our readers, to notice this matter further. The whole object of this beautiful Adolition-Locofoco-sham Whig trio, in perverting the meaning of the resolution is to injure the Gazette. The resolution has no bearing whatever upon the present Antimasonic and Whig party of this county, for there is not a party principle advocated by the Whigs of Philadelphia but what we support. We are united together as one party, for a great object, and there are no stronger, firmer, and better Whigs in the country than the Antimasons of this county; and there are none who are more opposed to amalgamation with any other party. The Antimasonic and Whig party of this county hold the same relation to the other parties - the Locofoco, Liberty and Native parties,—that the Whig party in Philadelphia does to those parties—it is the Whig party of this county, with the additonal principle, which we hope they will never give up, of opposition to oath-bound secret societies. Therefore, the resolution so much denounced by the above noticed trio, is as applicable to our case as to our brethren in Philadelphia. Our Philadelphia friends, we dare say, will hurl back with scorn, the imputation that they meant to insult the Antimasonic and Whig party of this county. They never thought of such a thing, and no person but one who had a base motive in view would have hinted at it, or noticed it.

☞ The Post, of yesterday, makes a wonderful flourish of trumpets, and evidently shows that it thinks it has attained a triumph over us, in the matter of the charge about the "abuse" of "adopted citizens." The Post editor's charge was, that the Whig press went as far as the Native press in the "abuse of adopted citizens." We denied the truth of the charge, and he brings the following from our paper of Nov. 13 to prove it:

"Although we have met with a disastrous defeat, we can derive consolation from the fact that our principles deserved a better fate, and that in enforcing and defending them, we resorted to no deceptions and subterfuges. We openly proclaimed our measures, and went with them before the people, and they met with general approval. There is not a particle of doubt that a large majority of the Native American citizens and *the more intelligent foreigners who have resided long enough among us to respect and love our institutions, are with us in heart and feeling.* Though our opponents have beaten us, it has been by a *fraudulent and newly naturalized vote*, given, mostly, by men incapable of judging intelligently of the character, of the principles, and the nature of the measures they opposed or supported. It is a consolation to know that Americans in feeling and affection have not decided against us, but foreigners who have not lived long enough in our midst to know and appreciate the blessings of a free Government, but are mostly governed by a mere name, and by prejudice and passion."

This paragraph was written just after the result of the election was known, with all the freshness of bitter disappointment upon us—a disappointment which we then and still believed was partly brought about by a fraudulent naturalized vote." We admit the article, on a casual glance, gives some color of foundation for the Post's charge; but when analyzed, it leaves the charge without support. What we understand by "adopted citizens" are those who have been *legally naturalized*. When we spoke of a "fraudulent and newly naturalized vote" we referred to the hordes of foreigners who were naturalized in New York by thousands in the Marine Court—men who could not speak a word of our language and who had been in the country many of them but a few months, and men who were led to the polls like sheep to the slaughter, not knowing any thing about the great subjects at issue, but whose passions had been inflamed by slanderous assertions that the Whig party were the aristocratic, and the Locofoco the Democratic party of the country. It is of these men we spoke—men who were not legally "adopted citizens."

The Post also again refers to our expression of opinion that the Whigs had better hold to their organizations, "and add to these the advocacy of a change of our Naturalization Laws." Well, we say so still. We are now, and always have been, in favor of a judicious change in our election laws, to prevent illegal naturalization—to prevent, if you will, a "fraudulent and newly naturalized vote" from coming in and deciding the great issues at stake among the American people. But this has no more to do with the violent and proscriptive course, which is now pursued by the Native Americans, who would shut the door on all foreigners, than the ravings of Joe Smith had with pure Christianity. The Post can never separate the proper use of a thing from its abuse. There is a propriety—nay a strong necessity—in advocating such a change in our naturalization laws as will protect the ballot box—while there is none for that crusade against foreigners set up by the Native Americans.

BENEFITS OF ADVERTISING.—An eastern correspondent of the Richmond Whig, in noticing the unparalleled prosperity which has attended certain Commercial and Manufacturing houses which he visited, says:—"In order to secure customers they ADVERTISE freely, which is all essential if a merchant or business man wishes to be successful. For instance, one of these Clothing Stores pays to the Boston Atlas alone, upwards of *Six Hundred Dollars a year for advertising!*" He mentions several men who had begun with a capital of $25, but who had grown enormously rich, and one of the great means depended on was advertising freely. He acknowledged that he has drawn to their store by seeing their advertisements, as well as hundreds of other strangers. In fact strangers almost invariably go to houses they see freely advertised.

To the Whigs of Pennsylvania.

The State Committee, in obedience to public opinion, have, after mature deliberation, agreed to present to the Whigs of Pennsylvania, SAMUEL D. KARNS, Esq. of Dauphin county, as a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner, at the ensuing election. Mr. KARNS is a gentleman of education, talents, great business habits, and has a thorough knowledge of our Public Works. He is besides extensively and favorably known throughout the State, as a man of unblemished character, and whose strict integrity is a sure guaranty of faithful discharge of the duties of the office, should he receive a majority of the suffrages of the people.

The *Public Debt* of Pennsylvania, most of which was contracted in the construction of the Canals and Railroads, is now about $40,000,000! *The Interest on this debt is* $2,000,000!—While the income from the Public Works, after deducting repairs and expenses, pays at best only about *one-fourth* of the interest, leaving $1,500,000! *to be annually collected from the people!* It is believed that under a proper system of management—the dismissal of an army of idle, extravagant agents—a strict accountability of all disbursing and accounting officers—and the adoption of a liberal and enlightened tariff of tolls so as to secure upon our Maine Line the trade of the West, which now passes over rival routes, will greatly increase the revenue from our State Improvements. The New York canals, which connect the Lakes with tide-water, are not as well located as are those of Pennsylvania, which connect the Great Valley of the Ohio with the sea board. Nor ought New York afford a tonnage compared with the rich productions of our Furnaces and Forges and Coal mines. Yet the New York canals last year yielded $2,446,374, and a net profit of over $2,000,000! equal to the interest on our entire debt; while our Public Works, which are more extensive and better located, did not yield a net revenue exceeding one-fourth of that amount. All this is owing to bad management.

To reform abuses, to introduce economy, and to adopt such a system of tolls as shall awaken enterprize and bring trade and business upon our Canals and Railways, Mr. KARNS is presented as a candidate. He is a candidate of the Whig party, and is pledged to carry out its principles. Let the Whigs throughout the Commonwealth rally once again in support of their men and their measures. Let them show that undivided front in October next, that will convince all that they will never yield their organization or their principles; but that, like the victorious Whigs of 1776, and 1840, they will show themselves worthy of victory, as their cause is worthy of success.

JOHN REED,
JAMES HANNA,
GEO. W. M'MAHAN,
JOHN S. RICHARDS,
GEO. W. HAMERSLY,
THOS. G. M'CULLOH,
U. V. PENNIPACKER,
R. S. CASSATT,
WILLIAM STEWART,
JOHN BLANCHARD,
THOS. STRUTHERS,
THOS. H. SILL,
ROBERT SMITH,
HENRY W. SNYDER,
HENRY PEFFER,
Whig State Committee.

Harrisburgh, September 15th, 1845.

SABBATH CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call, the friends of the Sabbath in Allegheny county, met at the Church of Dr. Swift, in Allegheny City, on Thursday, Sept 18, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The meeting was called to order, by Hon. R. C. GRIER being requested to take the Chair and D. N. WHITE to act as Secretary. The meeting was then opened with prayer, by Rev. Dr. PRESSLY.

On motion, it was then *Resolved*, That all persons present from Pennsylvania, or the adjacent parts of neighboring states, be invited to take their seats as members of this Convention.

On motion—a Committee of three, consisting of Rev. Dr. RIDDLE, and CAMPBELL, and Rev. Mr. RODGERS, were appointed to select permanent officers of the Convention.

This Committee retired a few moments, and then reported the names of the following gentlemen, to wit:

President—Hon. R. C. GRIER.
Vice Presidents—Rev. WM. PRESTON.
" " ALEX. LAUGHLIN, Esq.
" " Rev. Mr. AIKINS.
" " J. W. BUCHANAN, Esq.
Secretaries—*D. N. White.*
" *Dr. Henry Hunter.*

A Committee to prepare business for the Convention was then appointed, consisting of Rev. J. Rodgers, Rev. A. W. Black, Rev. Dr. Campell, Rev. Dr. Pressly, Rev. A. M. Bryan, Judge Henry, and Alex. Semple, Esq.

During the absence of this Committee, the Rev. Mr. Williamson, the Sabbath Agent, addressed the Convention on the subject of his important mission, in substance as follows:

That the occasion on which they had assembled was one of deep and solemn interest. The history of the Sabbath is connected with the history of nations and of individuals. The desecration of the Sabbath had gone so far some years since, even in this nation that it was feared that that holy day would be blotted out. This was the tendency of things 15 years ago, especially on our canals, railroads, turnpikes and rivers. But a few years ago there was not a single Sabbath keeping boat in New York or Pennsylvania, with the exception of one or two. But these few years have witnessed a great change. The petition of 20,000 boatmen and 2000 captains have gone up to the New York Legislature asking for the closing of the canals on the Sabbath; and last year the Legislature were very near passing a law to that effect. The Railroad from Buffalo to Albany is to be closed next fall, and it is supposed there will be no difficulty. There is one company in Pennsylvania engaged in the coal trade that also does not travel on the Sabbath, and they are in a prosperous condition.

On the Pennsylvania Canal from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh there are but two lock keepers who attend to their locks, except to keep them in order, on the Sabbath day, and it is expected that in a short time these will also desist. There are in the United States about 1000 miles of canal and Rail Road not used on the Sabbath, and about 400 of this in Pennsylvania. Most of this has been accomplished within a year and a half. There is no business done on the Rail Road from Columbia to Philadelphia on the Sabbath. It is worthy of notice, that it requires 60 men to take over passengers on the railroad at Hollidaysburgh, and the average number on the Sabbath does not exceed 40. This calls on us to do something, that is petition the Legislature. Mr. Williamson here gave way to the business committee.

The business Committee having returned to the Convention, reported the following series of resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That we recognize the express command of God to be of binding obligation to "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

2. *Resolved*, That we hail with pleasure the growing sentiment in the public mind, that the withdrawment from secular business on the Sabbath day, is both a duty and a privilege.

3. *Resolved*, That the time has come when every friend of the Sabbath should cease to have any interest in any railroad, canal, stage, or steamboat in which the day of sacred rest is violated and dishonored.

4. *Resolved*, That all men have by divine appointment, a right to rest on the Sabbath; a right of which they cannot be deprived without great evil themselves, to their families and to their fellow men.

5. *Resolved*, That in the view of this Convention it is a glaring violation of consistency, for church members to dishonor the Sabbath by visiting or travelling on that holy day.

6. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of public men to exert their influence in favor of the better observance of the Sabbath day.

7. *Resolved*, That we recommend the formation of Sabbath associations in the various towns and districts of our country, and that the Pastors of our different churches be respectfully invited to preach on the subject to their people.

The report being accepted, the resolutions were taken up separately. The first resolution being under consideration:

Doctor *Campbell* remarked that he hoped the resolutions would not pass without some remarks—a comparison of ideas. It would have a tendency to make us feel our responsibility. The community do not feel that it is God speaking to them, when it said "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." One conversion would be worth all the labor.

Doctor *Riddle* agreed with Doctor Campbell, that it was important to have discussion, but wished merely to give his assent, where they were agreed, and discuss those resolutions in which they might differ in opinion.

Doctor *Pressly*.—I would make one remark with regard to the import of the resolution. It is an easy matter to pass the resolution, which may appear plain and yet it may be misunderstood.—It maintains there is a day Divinely appointed, which God claims as his, and which he requires us to remember and keep holy. This is not an appointment which has its origin in human wisdom, or in expediency, but in the positive institution of Heaven. In passing this resolution, then, I would understand the Convention as saying to the public, that there is a day appointed by God which he claims as his, and which he requires us to remember and keep holy. And in connection with this, I would understand that we say this day is the day we call the Sabbath. That it is not left to the wisdom of man to say what particular day is the Sabbath; this God himself has appointed; and we recognize the day which he has appointed, which we call the Christian Sabbath. Understanding this resolution

But from the Eastern cities, there is scarcely any one who has not the Sabbath "excepted."

And from the interest which the people are taking on the subject, I hope the time is coming when the Sabbath will be excepted all the way throughout the West.

It is not two weeks since I received a letter from Louisville stating their desire to have the public mind enlightened on this subject. They wish to have a convention there as a means to elevate the public mind on this subject. Railroad companies and canals are taking the matter into consideration. They are satisfied, from the expression of the public, that it is not popular, and they are unwilling to go back to the old ground of desecrating the Sabbath. And they ought to be cheered forward, convinced that this great enterprize shall succeed in the name of the Lord

Some conversation was here had in reference to Bills of Lading, in which the Sabbath is "excepted." It was intimated that the proviso was not observed. They hung out false colors.

Mr. Williamson said this might be the case to some extent. Section boats had time enough allowed them, but they sometimes run on the Sabbath from choice. I have understood that other lines have adopted the strictest observance of the Sabbath, and do not let their boats run within the 24 hours of the Sabbath. I have been informed that Mr. David Leech said that if he knew any one of his hands to run his boats on the Sabbath, he would have turned off. Captains of other boats were adopting the same rule. As to the section boats, you will see them occasionally on the Sabbath, but always going along quietly. And as to the influence in favor of the Sabbath, I would say that the influence is decidedly favorable.

Doctor Campbell: The very fact that there are persons who cannot get along without false colors, proves that there is a conscience acting on the public mind. The man will not be sustained long, who will not regard the Sabbath day.—There was a fact stated at the Baltimore Convention. Merchants formerly exerted themselves to get their business done by Saturday evening that they might travel on the Sabbath. The very opposite of that is the case now. They go to the house of God. Hundreds of men who do not even make a profession of religion, do it. It is becoming so universal as to show that public opinion is impressed on this subject, and men withdraw themselves from business on the Lord's day.

Dr. *Elliott.* He had just returned from the east, and had been gratified to learn that the travel had greatly fallen off, on the Sabbath, on the Canal.

Doctor *Riddle.* The toll keepers were very anxious that their fellow professing Christians should remember them. The gentlemen who keeps the bridge I came over to-day, asked me if I was coming to the Synod. I told him I was not coming to the Synod, but the Sabbath Convention. He said, are you not going to do something for us! I said I did not know but it would be well to do so. He wished me to come into the toll house that I might see the amount of receipts on the Sabbath in comparison with what they received on other days. I went in, took the amount from the press at back to the 2nd week in August on Sabbath; and took the average amount on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of the week that has just past, that I might compare these together. But it shows the exceeding anxiety, in which I presume many others join, to enjoy the privileges of the Sabbath and the Sanctuary. And he hoped that something would be done in reference to the stockholders who are managers in the Bridge. He would particularly desire them to speak out in this behalf. I will just read what I have transcribed. We suppose it will be as good an argument as we can make. Am't of the 2nd Sabbath in August, $2 50.—Third week $2. Last week $2. First week in in September, $2. 2d week $2 50. Now look at the contrast. On Monday $13. Tuesday $12. Wednesday $10,75. Thursday $12. Saturday $26 50. Here are five Sabbaths—on three of them the receipts are $2—on two of them $2 50.

The toll keepers must stay there to lift $2. They are anxious to have the privilege of worshipping God on the Sabbath day; to go to church. The result of the whole is that for the sake of two dollars a day they stay on the bridge. I thought these facts would show the increasing desire there is to quit laboring on the Sabbath. And I have no doubt, and have just been informed, that this is the feeling of other persons on different bridges.

Judge Grier. I am a stockholder in the bridge and will use my endeavours to have the matter attended to.

Some further remarks were made by Rev. Mr. Lee, quite interesting, in relation to the desecration of the Sabbath on the Turnpike to East Liberty, but our limits forbid their insertion at present. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The *Third* resolution came up, when the Rev. A. W. Black moved to insert the following sentence—"Or in bridges or turnpikes in which tollkeepers are required to collect toll on the Sabbath." This gave rise to a long debate, in which the merits of the original resolution, as well as a substitute offered by Dr. Riddle, were amply discussed. Our limits will not permit us to insert the speeches at present, but should it be desired they can be written out from the short hand notes taken, and published at some early day.

Rev. Dr. Campbell and Rev. Mr. Rodgers spoke in favor of the amendment, and Rev. Dr. Brown and Judge Grier against it.

Rev. Dr. Riddle offered the following substitute for the original resolution and amendment:

"*Resolved*, That this Convention earnestly recommend to all friends of the Sabbath, interested in a pecuniary way, in Steam Boats, Canal Boats, Railroads, Turnpikes, and Bridges, to make earnest and immediate endeavors to have these institutions or means of transportation so conducted that the Sabbath be not violated by their agents or otherwise."

This was discussed with considerable animation by Drs. Riddle, Rodgers, and Elliott, when the Convention took a recess until 7 o'clock.

Convention met after recess, Judge Henry in the Chair. The question being on the postponement of the original resolution for the purpose of taking up the subsitute of Dr. Riddle, Rev. Mr. Rodgers addressed the Convention against the substitute. Rev. Dr. Campbell followed on the same side. Rev. Mr. Cross thought the original resolution was too strong, and the substitute too weak. Rev. Mr. Bradford thought the original resolution was not too strong. He went for it in all its extent. Rev. Mr. Tisdale made some remarks against the original resolution. He thought it too strong, stronger than the circumstances demanded, and he read an amendment or substitute which he would be pleased to offer, were it in order. Dr. Campbell and Rev. Mr. Rodgers again spoke in favor of the original resolution, and Judge Grier against it. Rev. Mr. Harned followed on the same side. Dr. Swift thought, considering the great difference of opinion, that no resolution on this especial subject should be passed. He rejoiced at the discussion. He thought it would do good, but as the Convention could not pass a resolution on which all could harmonise at present, he thought it had better be passed over.

The question was then taken on the motion to postpone, and it being difficult to decide which side had the majority, it was moved that the resolution, with its amendment and substitute, indefinitely postponed. This was lost. The question again came up on the postponement of the original resolution in order to take up the substitute. The motion was lost. The question then came upon Mr. Black's amendment. The amendment was lost. It was then moved that the resolution be laid on the table. The motion was lost. Another substitute was offered and lost. The resolution was then *adopted*. The fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh resolutions were then unanimously adopted, without discussion.

Dr. Swift was then appointed to write an address for publication. The proceedings were then ordered to be published in all papers friendly to the cause, and the convention adjourned sine die.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE AND HARRIS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette is published Daily Tri-weekly and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets.* The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 16 lines, or less,	One insertion		$0 50
" "	"	Two insertions	0 75
" "	"	Three insertions	1 00
" "	"	Three months	3 00
" "	"	Six months	6 00
" "	"	Twelve months	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

For five lines, or less	One year	$6 00
" "	Six months	5 00

PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 23, 1845.

CEMETERY—SALE OF LOTS.

On Friday next, a public sale of Lots is to take place at the Cemetery. We hope a great proportion of our citizens will embrace the opportunity afforded, to secure beautiful and permanent Family Burial places. An erroneous report has spread to some extent that the Corporators intended to make a speculation out of the matter. To disabuse the public mind of any such wrong impression we publish the following resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees *unanimously:*

"*Resolved*, That the Board of Trustees, for themselves and the Corporators whom they represent, disclaim all intention or design of deriving any private pecuniary advantage from the sale of burial lots; that it is the intention of the Board of Trustees to appropriate the entire proceeds of such sales to the extinguishment of the debt assumed by the corporators in the purchase of the property, and in ornamenting the grounds. After these two objects are accomplished, then, to create such a permanent fund as shall be thought adequate to keep the grounds in good condition through all time to come; and the remainder to be devoted to philanthropic and charitable objects."

Every person who purchases a lot in this Cemetery receives a deed in fee, which secures it to him and his heirs forever, as a burial place, and the act of the Legislature secures the ground from being used for any other purpose, or from ever having any road or public highway cut through it. The whole is secured and devoted to burial purposes through all coming time.

COTTON FACTORIES

We give in another column, a very dispassionate and interesting communication in relation to the turn-out, going to show that our manufacturers cannot accede to the demands of the operatives while the eastern factories work 12 hours. Below we give an extract from the New York Tribune of August 16, in which that paper notices a work published at Lowell, by Rev. H. A. Miles, in reference to Cotton Mills:

"We learn from it that the Merrimac Company (whose dividends are so often quoted) employs 1250 women, whose average earnings considerably *exceed* $2 each per week above the cost of their board. The laboring men average 85 cents per day above their board, fifty-six overseers receive $2 each per day with occasional premiums. [These are the *reduced* wages we hear of.] None are employed under fifteen years of age. No woman is retained a day after she is known, to be guilty of licentious conduct, but not one in a hundred is ever discharged for any such cause. The average running time is 12 hours 10 minutes per day, which is too long and should be shortened, but the average working time of each hand is but ten hours and a half. In the Boott Mills a careful account of the working time has been kept, and it appears that 106 girls averaged 267 days each in a year and 10 hours 8 minutes per day, each being paid according to her work, and all are paid in cash every month—not one farthing in store orders, or barter of any kind. The average earnings of the women in all the factories, including novices, is $1,93 per week beside their board. Many girls who have been school teachers gladly take places in the mills, as the pay is higher here, and the work lighter, though the hours are longer. No one has lost a sixpense of her earnings in the Lowell factories since the first was started. The girls have about $100,000 in the Savings Bank."

Railroad Petition.—The following form of a petition has been agreed upon, by the friends of the Railroad, to be presented for signature at every election district throughout Western Pennsylvania, on the day of the General Election. Let those interested see to it that every district is supplied with a petition, and some person appointed to attend to it:

To the Honorable, The Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The undersigned, inhabitants and voters of the towns—p of in the county of in said commonwealth deeply impressed with the necessity of a Railroad communication between the head of the Ohio river and the city of Philadelphia, and satisfied of the great advantages to be derived from the same to all parts of said commonwealth, and for the benefit of the public works already made therein, Humbly petition your honorable bodies to pass an act granting the right of way through part of this State to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, to terminate their road at the city of Pittsburgh, upon such conditions and such provisions as your honorable bodies shall in wisdom and liberality impose.

The Administration is likely to find among its opponents the main body of Mr. Calhoun's friends at the South—if we are to judge from the tone of their Charleston organ, the Mercury. The correspondent of that paper writing from Washington charges upon Mr. Polk and his Cabinet a deliberate purpose of deception in reference to the Tariff. Some disclosures are made which illustrate the tactics of the last Presidential campaign in a manner highly significant of the honesty of some political leaders, and of the intelligence of some portion of the American people. The Mercury's correspondent says:

"What you are to expect on the Tariff, for instance, you will easily understand, when I inform you that the celebrated Kane Letter put forth by Mr. Polk, is understood to have been written by the present Secretary of the Treasury. He was here, and being a Pennsylvanian, he conceived the brilliant idea of running Mr. Polk, in the last Presidential election, as a Protective Tariff man in Pennsylvania and New York, and directly the contrary in the South. Well—he wrote that curious compound of a revenue Tariff with incidental protection to manufactures—and of protecting all interests alike, &c. by which he himself went down to Mississippi and advocated Mr. Polk's election as a free trade man, whilst Mr. Buchanan, in Pennsylvania, proved from the same letter, that he was a better protection man than Mr. Clay. Well, the humbuggery succeeded; and if I am not misinformed, he does not hesitate to plume himself on the achievement."

With such a Secretary and with an Administration thus smuggled into power, the question is asked what can be expected in the adjustment of the Tariff? Evidently nothing is expected which will be satisfactory to the South. The writer goes on to say that General M'Kay's bill is the extreme of all that the Administration intends to propose in the way of free trade—which, we are to understand, is far short of what the South demands.—*Baltimore American.*

Great Excitement at Laurel, Indiana.—We learn that a public meeting has been held at Laurel, and considerable excitement created, at an infliction of disease in that town, supposed to have been caused by the Canal feeder. Out of 400 persons, 186 of these were reported to the meeting, as being sick with fever and ague, produced from this cause. They resolved that the nuisance should be abated, in some form, if no by law, without it.

More Mormon troubles—Houses burned—A conflict apprehended

Warsaw, 11th September, 1845, 10 o'clock, A. M.

Messrs. Editors: On Tuesday morning last; (9th inst.,) an attack was made on a school house in Rocky Run Precinct, by some persons unknown, but supposed to be Mormons, in which there was at the time of the attack a convention of Anti-Mormons, or old settlers of the county. The door and windows of the house were completely riddled by the shot fired by the assailants. The attacking party approached under cover of the woods and bushes, and fired one round and fled. No persons was injured, but many were, I presume, much frightened at this sudden and unexpected assault. The old settlers in that section of the county armed themselves for defence, and if they are backed by their friends in other parts of the county blood will flow. By a messenger just in, who came to purchase lead, powder, flints, &c., I learn that four buildings were burned down last night, and one man shot, and very badly wounded, but not mortally. Yesterday, thirteen wagons loaded with furniture, were seen wending their way to the City of Refuge, (Nauvoo.)

2 o'clock, P. M.—Another messenger has just arrived from the country, and reports that large bodies of Mormons are patrolling the southern part of the county, and that a number of families from the interior are on their way to Warsaw, seeking protection. I can form no opinion what the result will be. The storm may pass over without any very serious consequence, and there may be much destruction of property, and the loss of many lives before peace and quiet shall be fully and permanently established in this unhappy county.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

Office of the Daily Morning Courier, Quincy, Adams county, Ill., Sept. 14, 1845.

Gentlemen: We write in haste to inform you of a serious disturbance that has taken place in the upper part of this county, between a portion of the "old citizens" of this and Hancock county, and the Mormons. A gentlemen belonging to this city, returned from Lima, in the vicinity of the anti-Mormons attacked a settlement known by the name of "Morely's Settlement," a short distance north-east of Lima, in this county, and that up to the time he left, *twenty-five or thirty houses had been burnt*, together with several barns and wheat stacks. The excitement was very great, and large numbers of anti-Mormons were pouring in from the adjoining counties and from Missouri, and they were still burning and destroying property and were determined to drive the Mormons out of the county. Our informant saw about fifty Mormons, under arms, within about two miles from the settlement, who appeared determined to defend themselves. It was in contemplation by the anti-Mormons to attack two more settlements last evening.

In haste, yours, &c.

In addition to what is stated in the above letter, we learn by the Dixon Vernon, that a gentleman who had visited the camp of the anti-mormons, near Lima, estimated them to be about three hundred strong. He was also at the camp of the Mormons, and found them to number about one hundred. After leaving the camps, he returned to Warsaw, where he remained some time, and learned there that the Mormons had all moved into Nauvoo, and that Backenstos, the Mormon Sheriff, had ordered out the Legion, to arrest those who had commenced these disorders. If this report should be true, and the Legion turns out, a conflict is inevitable. A letter to Messrs. Mathews and Patch, of this city, on Saturday evening, from Warsaw, says that business was suspended on account of the difficulties with the Mormons, and that several houses had been burned and lives lost.—*Missouri Republican of Sep.* 16th.

HONORS TO JUDGE STORY.

Meeting of the Pittsburgh Bar.

The Bench and Bar assembled in the Supreme Court Room, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, to render a proper tribute to the memory of Joseph Story, L. L. D., late one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Hon. John Bannister Gibson, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, presided. Hon. Thomas Irwin, District Judge of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and Hon. Robert C. Grier, President Judge of the District Court of Allegheny, were appointed Vice Presidents; and Walter H. Lowrie and Wilson McCandless Secretaries.

Hon. Richard Riddle, after a most touching and eloquent eulogium upon the judicial and Christian Character of the lamented Judge, offered the following Resolutions.

Resolved, That, in common with the whole Union, we deplore the loss which the Nation has sustained in the death of Joseph Story.

Resolved, That to all connected with the administration of the Laws, there is especial cause to mourn the loss of one, whose profound and varied learning, whose spotless integrity and the Christian virtues of whose whole life have so long added lustre to the highest judicial station.

Resolved, That we will cheerfully co-operate in any plan that may be devised, to testify in some appropriate and enduring form, the reverence and affection of the Bench and the Bar towards the illustrious dead.

Hon. Thomas Burnside, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, seconded the resolutions and they were adopted.

Hon. A. W. Loomis moved that the proceedings of the meeting be entered on the records of the Supreme Court, and the several Courts of the county.

Mr. Bigham then moved that Mr. Biddle be requested to furnish a copy of his remarks for publication, with the resolutions of the meeting, and that the same be published in the several papers of the city.

Walter H. Lowrie, Wilson McCandless, } *Secy's.*

Maine Election.—The Saco Union contains returns for Governor from 263 towns, with the following result:

		Morse.	*Anderson.*	*Scat.*
York complete		2573	3823	534
Cumberland, do.		3383	4937	1128
Lincoln	31 towns	3744	3621	484
Hancock	23 "	1117	1500	87
Washington	5 "	441	510	20
Kenebec	25 "	3884	2119	851
Oxford	20 "	1150	2609	315
Somerset	24 "	1941	1687	509
Penobscot	21 "	1472	2084	581
Waldo	22 "	1338	2676	241
Piscataquis	17 "	713	896	180
Franklin	20 "	876	1375	462
Total		22,632	27,837	5,392

The returns to come in are principally from Washington and Aroostook. The Union thinks they will not vary the above result enough to elect Anderson. 110 towns elect 28 Whig Representatives, 22 Locos, and 60 no choice.

There was no election of Representatives in Saco, at the second trial on Monday. The Whig candidate falls 20 votes short of an election.

Gorham elected a Loco; Westbrook, an irregular Loco.

The second trial on Wednesday to elect three Representatives from the city of Portland, resulted in the choice of but one. Thomas Chadwick, Whig.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Vermont.—Returns for Governor from 176 towns give Slade 18,723; Kellogg 15,153; Shafter 5,498. Slade over Kellogg 3,570; Kellogg and Shafter over Slade 1,928. The towns to hear from gave last year for Slade 5,017; Kellogg 3,904; Shafter 928. No portion of the Whig State ticket has been elected, as the candidates, with the exception of Addison county run nearly even.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Gen. Miner R. Deming, formerly Sheriff of Hancock county, Illinois, and under indictment for the murder of Dr. Marshall, at Carthage, two or three months since, died at Carthage on the 10th inst. of congestive fever.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

THE TEN HOUR SYSTEM.

Messrs. Editors:—The unpleasant and unprofitable position in which the operatives at our Cotton Mills and their employers have been placed, through the intervention of others, having been discussed from the public stand, and commented on by the public press for some days, has of course elicited much inquiry as to its merits.—Very many minds in this community, who are in the habit of investigating both sides of a subject before they expect to arrive at *truth*, have been astonished upon examination that any attempt should have been made, and so generally sustained, to put down an important branch of manufacture amongst us.

The importance of this branch of business to the trading portion of our two cities, and to the working classes, as well as the fact that a compliance to the terms now demanded, would effectually silence every spindle in Pittsburgh, will be made plain by a very few statistics of the business.

The present 5 Cotton Mills in operation, all located in Allegheny City, but giving employment to numbers from Pittsburgh, manufacture about 80,000 pounds of raw Cotton per week, from which deduct the tare or loss 10 per cent., and you have 72,000 pounds of Yarns, which at 15 cents per lb. the present price gives $10,800 worth of Yarns produced per week, or over half a million of dollars per annum. About 10 or 1100 hands are employed in the Mills, and probably 500 families are immediately interested or altogether supported by the Thirty-two Hundred Dollars which are weekly paid out in *cash* as wages—besides the large sums circulated among Machinists and other artisans and laborers, to keep up a state of repairs, furnish coal, oil, belts, spools, bobbins, paper, twine and the various etceteras required in the progress of the business. So much, then, for the importance of this branch of industry amongst us. Let us now make some inquiry as to the effect a compliance with the demand of adopting a system of ten hours labor per day, would have upon this business. The great increase of cotton mills which have sprung up in all parts of our country, under the fostering care and genial influence of our present Tariff, has produced a wholesome competition, which secures the consumer effectually against exhorbitant prices. And the competition between the Eastern and the Western manufacturer for the trade or custom of the great Mississippi Valley, is of the most lively and energetic character. The customers of our Pittsburgh manufacturers can have Yarns and other merchandise conveyed by the Lake routes from New York to Cincinnati for 80 cents per 100 pounds, and to enable our own enterprising citizens who have embarked their capital in manufactories to compete fairly and successfully with a rivalry so vigilant and powerful, no hindrances or weights should be presented to them, other than what is common to the business in other places. This argument is so plain, so palpable, and so easily comprehended, that the leaders of this movement had sagacity enough to perceive that their object could not be tolerated by the community, unless the *truth* could be silenced. This was boldly and recklessly attempted, by promulgating an error which somehow got the sanction of a great name in this community, viz: that the Lowell Factories had adopted the ten hour system of labor. As this error is now rectified, and the important *truth* is established, that at Lowell they work 12½ hours per day, permit me to examine, very briefly, the effect which the ten hour system would have upon an establishment unfortunately located at Pittsburgh; and a similar concern, more fortunately located at Lowell, Wheeling, Cincinnati or elsewhere at 12 hours. We shall predicate our calculations upon a Factory producing say 3500 pounds of Yarn per day, which is the product of each of our two largest establishments—the "Eagle" and the "Hope." There being no reduction of wages but of time only, the difference between the 12 and the 10 hour system is just one day's work per week, or the value of 3500 pounds of Yarn, deducting the cost of the raw Cotton. The loss, therefore, to the employers will be as follows, viz:

3,500 lbs. of yarn at 15 cents per lb.,	525 00
Deduct the cotton 3,850 lbs., at 7 cts. per lb.	$269 50
Deduct Coal and Oil for one day's run, say	9 50
	$279 00
Being a clear loss per week of	$246 00

or about $13,000 per annum!! This is truly an enormous weight for a western concern to carry in a race with skilful competitors. Nothing more than the exemplification of this fact, in the familiar form of figures in which it is set forth, can be necessary to convince those who are searching for the truth, than the adoption of the ten hour system *here alone*, will "effectually silence every spindle in Pittsburgh." And now, Messrs. Editors, having, we trust, clearly shown, 1st that this is an important branch of business to Pittsburgh, and 2nd, that the present movement will effectually annihilate it here, will you further permit a few friendly remarks, as to the unreasonable and oppressive tendency of the present excitement, not got up by the working community, but by others ostensibly for their sake—as also the evil effects likely to follow it to our distressed and afflicted city; endeavoring to rise amidst its terrible ruins. A laudable emulation has been, and is yet, exercised by all our public papers and by our citizens to acquaint the world with the knowledge of the advantages and facilities which Pittsburgh presents to the manufacturer, as an inducement for the permanent investment of capital; and many have been induced to make the trial. The demand thus created for labor has greatly augmented our population, created a demand for dwellings, and enhanced the value of Real Estate; all this has been done without any expectation or desire on the part of those investing, of having any favors or boons extended to them, but certainly not with the expectation that any concerted and public movement should be made and sustained to silence their operations, blast their hopes and banish them and their operatives to seek a livelihood where no greater burdens will be imposed than what is common to the business.

The quest on of benevolence may consist in whether it is not humane to offer employment on the same terms and hours that are used at other places, or to abandon a business that cannot be sustained and give no employment at all.

These remarks and statistics are presented for the consideration of all concerned, by one who has reflected some on this interesting subject, although he is neither a property-holder, a merchant nor a *manufacturer.*

American Manufactures.

There has been no change in any of the markets since the departure of the Caledonia on the 16th inst. The demand continues active, and the increased production of manufactures finds a ready market, both at home and abroad.

The workmen are now going on briskly, in the erection of a cotton factory, 200 feet long, near the dam at Kennebec, Maine. A saw mill with six saws, and a flour mill with six run of stones, to be commenced soon on the west side of the river, all upon a rock foundation. The ledges on that side make it easy to control the water power in freshets. The next thing ought to be a large woollen factory, with a capital of half a million or more. There is plenty of room, plenty of water, plenty of wool in the neighborhood, plenty of men ready to work, and plenty of farmers in Kennebec ready to feed them and furnish them either with 'plain duns or chicken fixens,' as they say at the South.

The new mill in Portsmouth N. H., is designed to be one of the largest in the country. The land will cost upwards of $15,000; several houses having been removed to make room for the building, which is to be near the railroad station. The mill will be, when complete, 500 feet long and will run about 50,000 spindles, nearly as many as all the mills now in operation and building in this town. The machinery, we understand, is principally contracted for in England. The English machinery is turn shed about 25 per cent cheaper than machinery in the United States, but is not so good an article, and besides often costs more to keep it in good running order. The Portsmouth Journal gives the following description of the plan of this mill. The main building which they propose to have up this fall, is to be two hundred feet long, 80 feet wide, and 6 stories high. In the rear, two buildings will be extended from the main building, 100 feet back, two stories high. In the centre of the rear, about fifty feet from the main building, the boiler house will be located—the chimney to be 150 feet high—15 feet higher than the vane of the North Church. They will begin the brick work next week, and it is calculated that 1,700,000 bricks will be laid this fall. Wings will eventually be extended from the east and west ends 150 feet each way, 5 stories high, which will then give the structure a bold front of nearly a tenth of a mile—about the same length as the great Amoskeag factory, which is the largest in New Hampshire. The main building will contain 21,000 spindles; and when the wings are completed 50,000 will be put up.

The Salem Steam Factory, now building, is 420 feet long and four stories high.

BALTIMORE—Sept. 20.

Beeswax scarce and in demand at 29½@30c ℔ lb. Coffee—the market has been active and sales of 6500@7000 bags of Rio at 7@7¼c, average price 7¼c. The demand continues brisk and good. Sale 170 bales Louisiana Cotton at 9c, 6 mos. Deer Skins 15@20c ℔ lb. North No. 3 Mackerel $5 and of herring at 3.37½. Codfish 2½@3c for Grand Bank. Retail sales of feathers at 25@29c. Flour—market dull—sales of Howard street Flour at $4 50@4 56½; the latter is now asked; receipts limited. Wheat 99@105c ℔ bu. Cloverseed very dull at $5. Timothy seed $2,50@3,00 ℔ bu. Ginseng 35@40c ℔ lb. Sales 30 casks Potash at 7¼@7½c, cash and time. Beef and Pork quite inactive. We quote nominally as follows, viz: Mess Pork $14@14,50; Prime $11,50@12. Mess Beef $10,50@11; No 1 $9@9,50 and Prime $7@7,25; the latter article has almost disappeared from the market. Demand for Bacon moderate—prices the same and very firm. We quote Western as follows; viz: Shoulders 7@7½c; Sides, 7½@8c; assorted 8@8½c, and Hams 9½@10c. Demand for Butter moderate at 10@12½c. Considerable demand for Lard. No 1 Western in kegs at 8½@9c, and bbls at 7½@8c; and sales. Common to Prime Western Cheese 6½@7c and sales. Rice 4¼@4½c. Considerable sales of N. O. Sugar at 7¼@7¾c from second hands. Whiskey scarce and sales in bbls at 25c. Freights to Pittsburgh via Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road and Pennsylvania Canal 8—Dry Goods, Shoes, &c., 81; Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, 75c; Coffee 50c; Drugs and Medicines 75c ℔ 100 lbs.

CINCINNATI—Sept. 19.

Potashes 7@8½c—Alcohol 15@16c ℔ gal. Butter—Packers are paying 10@10½c ℔ lb. Beeswax 26c. Beans bring $1 12½@1 25 ℔ bu from wagon. 2270 boxes Cheese received during the week—sales at 6@6½c. Flour $5,00@5 15 ℔ bbl. Wheat 55c. Oats at the river 26c. Barley 60@63c, and Rye 40c ℔ bu. New Crop Western Hops are selling from store at 11½@12½c ℔ lb. Sale Pig metal at $30, 4@6 mos. Pig Lead 5¾@6c. Molasses firm at 25c. Linseed Oil 60@65c ℔ gal Lard some price. Sales of Bacon small—Hams 7½@8c, Canvassed do. 9@9½c. Sugar cured and extra 9@10c. Sides 7½@8c, Shoulders 6½@7c, and Peg ound 7½@7¾c ℔ lb. No. 1 Lard 7@7½c. With the exception of Lard the market will be entirely swept of the product of the hog before the opening of the coming season, and a fair demand for Lard would also pretty well close it out. Prime N. O Sugar 6¾@7c. Whiskey 18½@19c ℔ gal.—Peabody's C.

PHILADELPHIA—Sept 20th.

A fair amount of business is going forward. 40 casks Potash sold at 8¾@8,75 ℔ 100 lbs. Beeswax 29@30c. Stocks of Flour unusually small owing to the low state of the streams in the interior for some time;—prices advanced 12½c ℔ bbl; Sales at $4 62½ for common and $4 69 for good brands; some asking $5. Sales 18,000 bu of wheat at 92@93c ℔ bu. Stock of Coffee very light but demand limited—Sales of Rio at 7@7¼c, Laguayra 7¼@7¾, Java 9, and St Jago 7c, all 4@6 mos—these prices show an advance of ¼c ℔ ¼. Cotton—no material changes; qualities above good middling a fraction higher. Ordinary 4¾@5c, Middling 6@6¾, Good Middling 7@7½, Middling fair 8, Fair 8¼@8¾. Good Fair to fine 9@9½. Moderate sales of Feathers at 30@32c. Prices of Fish unsettled—quality and not the inspection now regulates the prices: No 1 8¾ to 15, No 2 7@10,50, No 3 4@5,25 ℔ bbl according to size. Codfish scarce at 2¾@3c. Sales of Ginseng at 37½@38c ℔ lb. Sales unimportant—new crop hops at 15c. In no variation in prices. Sales Linseed Cake sold for export to England at about 8½ ℔ ton. Molasses a little lower. Sales of Tar at 8,62½@2,75 ℔ bbl; Pitch at 81. Spirits of Turpentine 37@39c. Provisions—the demand for Pork continues limited. Sales of Mess in lots at $14,50@14,75 ℔ bbl. 4 mos. 120 bbls Prime at price not public. We quote $11,25@11,50, and Mess at 14,75@14,50. Beef continues inactive. Bacon—Sales of Hams at 8½@9c for naked, and covered at 9½@10c. Sales Cooks—Sides and Shoulders for southern at 7@7c ℔ lb. Lard—the stock is much reduced. A sale of 900 kegs prime Western at 8c. 4 mos. We quote No. 1 keg at 8½c, cash. Butter—Is in brisk demand. Sales in kgs and firkins at 10@11 cts. Cheese—Sales at 7@7c, which is an advance.—Domestic Fax seed $1,25 ℔ bu; Sales Timothy at $2,50@2,75, and of good Clover at $5. Tallow 7½c, cash.—Wool—The transactions have been to a fair extent and prices continue without change. The week's transactions amount to 300,000 lbs domestic Wool. Among the sales we note one of 12,000 lbs Prime Washington county fleeces at 40 ℔ lb, and 4000 lbs, a mixed lot at 28c, both cash. 20,400 lbs full blood and prime Ohio, for export to England, at 35c, 6 mos; 16,000 lbs ¾ to full blood at 30c cash. 9000 lbs common and tub washed 23@29. 2300 lbs common and half blood 26. 4000 lbs tub washed 25c all cash. 7000 lbs tub washed 28c, 6 mos. 8000 lbs ¾ to full blood, a mixed lot, at 29c, less 4 ℔ cent for cash. A shipment of 600 bales native Wool is going forward to Liverpool—[Com. List.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL,—Sept. 3, 1845.

State of Trade in the Manufacturing Districts.—There is still a good business doing in the several woolen markets throughout England. At the levels they are busily engaged, whilst they obtain remunerating prices for their labor. The same remark applies to Huddersfield and Rochdale. In worsteds there is an active trade designs for the ensuing winter season meet a good demand, indeed, the weather has exercised a considerable influence upon these and the Cotton trades. The late change to dry, warm, autumnal weather has proved favorable to both manufacturers and merchants. At Manchester both Goods and Yarn are now in better request, and prices very firm.

Iron—The Iron trade has been much improved; the dispute between the men and masters has been settled in favor of the men; prices in Staffordshire are up £1 ℔ ton, and are advancing in Wales. There is a large trade doing in Scotch Pigs at high rates. The following are the present quotations in Liverpool:—Scotch Pigs £4 10s; Merchant Bars £8 5s; Hoops £10 5s; Sheets £11 5s; Refined Bars £11 5s. Pigs are selling in Glasgow at £4 and £4 2s 6d ℔ ton.

PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 24, 1845.

Extract of a Letter from a member of the last Legislature to a Whig friend in this county

"Is there any danger that any Whig will be so silly as to vote the Locofoco ticket to secure the Railroad! You must watch this. *If the Whigs of your county sacrifice their men on that question, it seals the doom of the Railroad.* But I will not enlarge as I see the papers in the city have the right view of the subject. The people of your county had a locofoco delegation in 1844. I had the *honor* of serving with them. This same question was before us and was most unmercifully kicked—*Brackenridge not even calling the yeas and nays.*"

We cannot think there is the slightest danger that any person worthy the name of a Whig will throw away his vote on such a perfectly suicidal scheme, as that of electing Locofocos to aid the Railroad. As far as this is concerned we believe our ticket is safe; but still there is reason that our party should exert its means to secure victory.

The Locofocos, Liberty men, and Natives are all active, and making energetic efforts to defeat the Whig ticket—the Locofocos for the sake of office, and the others from pure hatred of the Whig party. They do not expect to succeed themselves, but they hope for some ulterior benefit by the defeat of the Whigs. They think that if the Whigs are whipped right well, they will turn round and become willing tools of these proscriptive and fanatical factions. But they are sadly mistaken—first, in supposing that they can defeat us at all, and secondly in anticipating such a base result. The Whigs and Antimasons would suffer defeat for an age, if we have not mistaken their character, before they would give up their principles, or join such factions, led by men whose object is of a very doubtful character.

The Civil War in Illinois.

The St. Louis Republican, of the 17th instant, gives further particulars of the Mormon war as revived. The accounts heretofore given as to the attack on the School House are confirmed, but the Mormons deny that they made it. On Friday—the day the Anti-Mormans commenced burning the dwelling houses of the Mormons in the Morley and Hancock settlements—the latter appointed a Committee of four to treat with their enemies; and this Committee submitted a proposition to the former to sell out their lands, improvements &c., but it came to nothing. The process of destruction was then recommenced. The Republican says:

Our accounts by the last boats are brought down to Sunday night. The work of destruction was progressing, and extending itself with hourly increasing violence. The anti-Mormons, it is understood, have taken measures to secure a general concentration of force from far and near, and they declare that they will not stop short of the expulsion of every Mormon from Hancock county—in which Nauvoo is situated. It is said, that up to Sunday night about sixty houses had been burned down in Adams and Hancock counties. Captain Dunn is at the head of four or five hundred anti-Mormons from Augusta, and expresses a determination to protect the friends of that party against the Mormons.

The Sheriff of Hancock County had issued a proclamation in which after enumerating the outrages of the Anti-Mormons in assailing the Mormon settlement and laying it waste, he commands the rioters to disperse and calls upon the citizens to aid him in enforcing his command. The following P. S. is attached to the proclamation:

It is a part of my policy that the citizens of Nauvoo remain quiet, and not a man from that city leave as a posse until it be made manifest that the law and order citizens without the city will not have force sufficient to suppress the rioters of this disgraceful outrage, but that 2,000 effective men hold themselves in readiness to march at a moments warning to any point in Hancock county.

The greatest excitement prevailed throughout the County and though no person had been injured there was every probability of a collision. The Anti-Mormons were gathering, arming, and preparing to follow their measures up until every Mormon was driven into Nauvoo. Whether they will stop there is doubtful.

THE TEXAN BOUNDARY AGAIN.

We have been waiting for some days in expectation that the Post would notice the position of Senator Benton on this subject, (so directly in conflict with its own,) as well as for some *proof* that Santa Fe is not included in the boundary claimed by Texas, or an acknowledgement that it is. But we have nothing in that paper but a reiteration of its mere assertion that "the boundary claimed and described by the act of the Texan Congress *does not* include Santa Fe." This is the strangest blindness in a plain matter—or an instance of the greatest hardihood of assertion—that has ever come to our knowledge. It beats the celebrated declaration that Mr. Polk was as good a Tariff man as Mr. Clay, and is about the same as saying, that London is not in England. The boundary claimed by Texas, as published in the Post of the 11th, is from "the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence up the principal stream of said river to its *source*." So that the only question is—On which side of the Rio Grande is Santa Fe? For there can be no question as to which is the principal stream, for the tributaries of the Lebanon, which has received the approval of the representatives of the Five Great Powers.

By advices from Constantinople of the 7th, we learn that the disposition to revolt against Turkish governors manifested so frequently of late had shown itself in various quarters. The drouth has been so great that water, usually very abundant, sold as high as 2d. per gallon. The surrounding districts suffered severely.

There is a

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 25, 1845.

OUR WEEKLY—SIXTIETH YEAR.

Our Weekly paper, for this week, commences its *sixtieth* volume—and we are happy to say with fairer prospects for long life than at any former period of its existence. Never was its prosperity greater, or its prospects more encouraging. We contemplate about the first of January next to make it *one third larger than at present*, and in addition to its usual news and political and commercial matter, to add an *agricultural department*, for the benefit of our great number of farmer subscribers. Our paper will then be as large and contain as much matter as any weekly paper in the country, with probably one or two exceptions.

The price will not be increased—but we shall demand the pay *strictly in advance*. The price $2 per year, will be extremly low for so large a paper, and we shall be compelled to be rigid in our terms. The Weekly price Current, and Review of the Pittsburgh Market together with much other interesting commercial matter, will continue to be inserted in the weekly, making it a most excellent paper for country merchants who cannot take a daily.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—The Synod of Pittsburgh, of the Presbyterian Church, (Old School) has just concluded its annual session in Allegheny city. A resolution was brought in, censuring or disapproving of the action of the late General Assembly, which sat in Cincinnati, on the Slavery question. After a warm debate of two days, the resolution was negatived---only 10 voting for it, and 82 against it; or, in other words, the action of the General Assembly, on the subject of slavery, was affirmed by a vote of 82 to 10.

☞ The Whigs of Philadelphia are holding mass meetings, and are determined to elect their ticket. They go for their own ticket, their whole ticket, and none but their own ticket. Success to them. Is it not high time the Whigs of Pittsburgh were more active!

MAMMOTH APPLE.—Our friend, Gen. MARKS, of Robinson township, presented us yesterday with a splendid apple, as large as we recollect ever to have seen. It weighs 23 ounces, and is of the species called Mammoth Pipins. Can this be beat!

☞ The Boston Daily Morning Chronicle, JOSHUA LEAVITT'S paper, one of the most bitter of the Birney papers, has been discontinued for want of support.

From the Greensburgh Argus, of Sept. 24.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a call, originally published in the papers of this county, an unusually large number of Delegates from most of the Western counties of Pennsylvania, met at the Court-House, in the borough of Greensburgh, on Wednesday the 24th inst., to consult together in relation to the propriety and importance of granting to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company the right of way through the territory of Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh.

The Convention was temporally organized by calling Hon. RICHARD COULTER, of Westmoreland to the Chair, and appointing WM. LARIMER, jr., Esq. of Allegheny, and J. M. BURRELL, Esq., of Westmoreland Secretaries.

On motion of Wilson M'Candless, Esq., a Committee of twenty was appointed by the President, in connection with the Secretaries to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention. Said Committee consisted of the following gentlemen:

Wilson M'Candless, Esq., Allegheny; Thos. Williams, Esq., Allegheny; Gen. Ross, Somerset; Simon Geblart, Somerset; Wm. Mackey, Allegheny; Cyrus P. Markle, Westmoreland; J. D. Leet, Washington; Geo. Darsie, Allegheny; Alex. King, Bedford; John Dickey, Beaver; J. Mechling, Butler; Moses Hampton, Esq., Pittsburgh; J. D. Mathiot, Westmoreland; Gen. J. K. Moorhead, Allegheny, Hon. A. G. Marchand, Westmoreland; Capt. Wm. Reynolds, Westmoreland; John Fuller, Fayette; Alex. Murdock, Washington; John C. Plumer, Westmoreland; Edgar Cowan, Esq., Westmoreland.

During the absence of the above committee, Judge Wilkins was called upon to address the meeting—he responded to the call in a few very neat and appropriate remarks.

The committee, through their chairman, Wilson M'Candless, Esq., reported the following permanent appointment of officers, which was concurred in by the Convention:

President.

Hon. WM. T. DOUGHERTY, of Bedford.

Vice Presidents.

DAVID B. LONG, of Clarion,
Hon. WM. WILKINS, of Allegheny,
Hon. JOHN DICKEY, of Beaver,
Gen. JOSEPH MARKLE, of Westmoreland,
JOHN NEFF, of Somerset,
JOHN C. PLUMER, Esq. of Westmoreland,
J. W PHILIPS, of Fayette
ROBERT SHAW, of Washington,
REESE C. TOWNSEND, of Allegheny,
JACOB MECHLING, of Bulter,
Gen. ROBERT ORR, of Armstrong,
Hon. WM. BEATTY, of Butler,
FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, of Somerset,
Hon. JNO. KLINGENSMITH, of Westm'd,
ABRAHAM BEAM, of Somerset,
COL. ROBERT MILLER, of Washington,
Hon. A. G. MARCHAND, of Wesmoreland,
JOSIAH CURTZ, of Fayette,
DANIEL NEGLEY, of Allegheny,
JOHN CAMPBELL, of Somerset,
JOHN FULLER of Fayette,
JOHN GEBHART, of Allegheny.

Secretaries.

John B. Butler, of Allegheny,
James W. Duncan, of Bedford,
Gen. George Ross, of Somerset,
J. M. Burrell Esq. of Westmoreland,
Wm. Larimer, of Allegheny,
J. D. Leet Esq. of Washington,
Daniel Stone, Beaver.

On motion of George Darsie, Esq. the following committees were appointed:

Committee on Address—Hon. R. Coulter, Westmoreland; Alex. Murdock, Washington; Alex. King, Bedford; T. J. Bigham, Allegheny; S. W. Black, Allegheny.

Committee on Resolutions—A. J. Ogle, Somersett; Hon. Harmer Denny, Allegheny; Jos. Stokely, Westmoreland; Samuel Jones, Allegheny; James W. Duncan, Bedford.

Committee on Memorial—N. B. Craig, Allegheny; Ed. Cowan, Westmoreland; Dr. Wm. Quail, Fayette; Capt. Wm. Reynolds, Westmoreland; Isaac Hugus, Somerset.

[After the Convention had progressed thus far it was found necessary, on account of a want of room in the Court-house to accommodate the delegates and others anxious to hear and participate in its deliberations, to adjourn to a more commodious place. A motion was accordingly made and carried to adjourn until one o'lock, P. M., when the Convention would again meet in the Presbyterian Church.]

Afternoon Session.

Hon. R. Coulter, from the committee appointed to prepare an address, made a report. The report was read by T. J. Bigham, and unanimously adopted by the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Darsie, D. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and John McCulloch, of Baltimore, were invited to take seats as Vice Presidents.

N. B. Craig from the committee appointed to prepare a memorial, reported. On motion of Mr. Craig the memorial was read by Ed Cowan, Esq.—which passed unanimously.

On motion, the officers were instructed to sign the memorial, on the part of the Convention.

A. J. Ogle, of Somerset, from the committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we deem the present a crisis in the commercial prospects of our State, and unless a decided effort be made by our Legislature at its approaching Session in favor of granting the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio River within our own borders, the trade and travel will be wholly diverted from the State, and a "blow inflicted upon the business of the main line, as well as upon that of a large portion of our fellow-citizens, disastrous in the extreme, and that will do more to injure our capacity to meet our public liabilities than any other which would be aimed at our prosperity."

Resolved, That as citizens and tax payers of our good Commonwealth, we feel in common with all our other patriotic fellow-citizens a deep and abiding interest in her prosperity and credit, and we should be recreant to our duty were we to urge on the Legislature a measure which we did not conscientiously believe to be of vital importance to the prosperity and credit of the State.

Resolved, That to refuse the application which, as citizens of Pennsylvania, we now make for a grant of the right of way for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad "will be fraught with more injurious consequences" to the interests of the whole State, than can now be possibly estimated, and will involve the necessity of resorting to additional taxation to sustain the credit of the State.

Resolved, That the patriotic efforts recently made by a number of the counties of the Commonwealth, which secured the prompt payment of the interest of the State debt, are entitled to our highest commendation; and afford conclusive evidence that repudiation finds no favor among Pennsylvanians.

Resolved, That to secure the continuance of the prosperity of this Commonwealth, and thus strengthen the ability of the people hereafter to meet punctually the solemn engagements of the State, it is the duty and interest of the holders of Pennsylvania bonds, not only to encourage, but to aid the people in prosecuting these great works of Internal Improvement by which an enlarged trade, commerce and travel will be brought into the State—our resources more extensively developed, and the prosperity of our agricultural and manufacturing interests greatly augmented.

Resolved, That the various lines of communication, connecting Lake Erie with our Public Works at Pittsburgh, will be utterly abortive, and the investments in them an entire failure if Pennsylvania, by a mistaken policy compels the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company to accept a route through Virginia to the Ohio river at Wheeling, Fishing Creek, or Parkersburgh.

Resolved, That it is with the deepest regret we perceive through the press at Philadelphia, that there exists in that city a violent opposition to Western interests, and a strong determination to favor the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road through Virginia, to a point on the Ohio river, where, without competition, and beyond the reach of any improvements we might make, it will intercept the western trade and travel, and where the benefits of the Road will be diffused to the incalculable injury of our own Western city and adjacent counties, and the business of our State.

Resolved, That inasmuch as trade and travel will be conducted to Baltimore and Philadelphia, whether the western terminus of the Railroad be at Wheeling, mouth of Fishing Creek, Parkersburgh or Pittsburgh, we cannot understand the reasons for that hostility to Pittsburgh and western interests, which prompt some of the citizens of the Eastern portion of our State, and conductors of public Journals, to urge a course of policy which will impair the energies and enterprise of the west, retard our progress in improvement and population, and sap the foundations of our prosperity.

Resolved, That as the interests of Philadelphia are intimately connected with Pittsburgh, and that as she owes her commercial prosperity, to some extent to that city, we invite her aid and co-operation in the measures now had in view by this Convention, and her refusal to co-operate, ought to have its due weight and influence with those of our Western people who now have commercial relations with that city.

Resolved, That while we regard, with pride and pleasure, the evidence of the prosperity of our Eastern metropolis, and reciprocate most heartily the kind and friendly feeling which we know exists among many of the most worthy citizens of Philadelphia, toward their brethern in the West, we cannot withhold the expression of our surprise at the opposition manifested towards us, arising as we believe, from mistaken views, and which, if carried out, would drive trade and travel from our public works into channels beyond our own borders.

Resolved, That while the opponents of the measure we have in view, alledge that a grant of the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will destroy the business on our public works, and profess great anxiety on that score; they refute their own argument, and expose the unsoundness of their professions when they recommend the construction of a continuous Railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, the route for which is designated in close proximity to our Canal or main line.

Resolved, That while we believe the Railroad proposed from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, would be of importance to the State, and we would throw no obstacles in the way of its construction, but rather facilitate it, yet were such a road completed, it would not prevent the infliction of a deep and fatal injury to our public works and other interests, by a terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Wheeling, mouth of Fishing Creek, or Parkersburgh, a result which can be obviated only by a liberal grant to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, of the right of way through Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Legislature by all proper measures, to favor all improvements which will tend to concentrate within our own borders, the immense and increasing commerce of the west, and regions bordering on the Lakes, as by that means, the business over our Public Works will be best promoted.

Resolved, That the South western counties of this State, taxed as they have been for the construction and support of our great lines of Internal Improvement, without any correspondent advantage to themselves, and without any public expenditure for their benefit, have a right to demand at the hands of the Legislature that the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, shall be permitted to do, for the improvement of that portion of the State comprehended within their boundaries, what the State itself has proved either unwilling or unable to effect,—and the more particularly when not one dollar of money is required from their coffers for that purpose.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the officers and published in all the papers in Pennsylvania.

On motion, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 17

THE CIVIL WAR IN ILLINOIS.—We have already given to our readers such information from the seat of civil war and commotion in Adams and Hancock counties, Illinois, as we have been able to obtain. A long letter in the Quincy Daily Courier of Monday last, confirms all that has been published in regard to the *pretended* origin of the difficulties---the firing upon a meeting of anti-Mormons, near Lima, assembled to consult upon measures to protect their property from the depredations of the Mormons. That such an attack was made, without injury to any one, is admitted to be true, but, while the anti-Mormon party charge it upon the Mormons, the latter allege that it was a trick of the former, to secure a pretext for the depredations they are now making.

The meeting, at all events, broke up in a hurry, escaping out of the doors and windows, and some of them leaving their hats behind them. On Wednesday and Thursday, after brief warning to the occupants, the burning of the dwellings of the Mormons commenced. On Friday, other houses were fired. In the course of that day, a committee of Mormons, with a flag of truce, entered Lima, to treat with their enemies. Captain Newton volunteered to introduce them to some citizens of Hancock county, and did so. They met in council—Edson Whitney, Joel Catlin, and Samuel Fleming, representing the anti-Mormons, informing them at the same time that they were not authorized by the public to do any thing, but acted on their own responsibility.—They were ready, however, to receive any proposition tending to allay the excitement. The following proposition was then submitted:

ADAMS COUNTY Sept. 12, 1845.

"We, the undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Morly and Hancock settlements, (a branch of the Mormon church.) Whereas, as there seeming to be some difficulty between said body and the anti-Mormons, we, as representatives of said body, wish to make some propositions so as to make peace. We wish to sell our deeded lands as well also as our improvements, as low as it could be reasonably expected---receiving to ourselves the crops now on the premises---and will take in exchange, working cattle, beef cattle, cows, sheep, horses, wagons and harness, store goods, and any available property, and give possession as soon as our crops can be taken off, and receive the pay for the same, the whole of which may be purchased from the undersigned, acting as committee, or from the respective owners.

DANIEL TYLER,
HORACE S. RAWSON,
MARCELLUS McKOWAN,
SAMUEL ALGER."

Mr. Whitney remarked to the committee that he believed their proposition would be unsatisfactory in one particular: that if he had to buy out a bad neighbor to get rid of him, he would like to know what distance he would 'remove from him. The committee replied they would not agree to leave Hancock, nor would they say in what part of that county they would again settle. It is useless, perhaps, to add that the interview amounted to nothing; and the work of destruction commenced again that evening. On (to-day) Saturday, several more buildings were burned. In passing along a road about three quarters of a mile distant, about three o'clock, I saw the smoke and flames of two rising upon the air. On arriving at Lima, I ascertained the buildings were situated about a mile and a half from that place. Many men were collected in groups in the streets, and the doors and windows of the houses were filled with women and children looking in silent despair upon the work of the destroying element. Where the work of destruction will stop, God only knows. The feeling is deep and intense, and the excitement continually spreading. Up to Friday morning, as near as I could ascertain, twenty-three buildings were burned. During last night and to-day, the number is probably swelled to thirty, or perhaps more. The party engaged in the work go undisguised, in broad day light, and apply the torch. So far no one has been injured, nor has any property, I was told, been destroyed but the houses, except by accident. Sparks from some of the buildings fell upon a few grain stacks, which ignited and were consumed.

The party which first commenced the work of destruction did not amount to more than twenty or thirty. What the number is now cannot be ascertained. The anti-Mormons, not engaged in the burning, are collecting and preparing to act upon the defensive. I understood a meeting of anti-Mormons was to be held at Carthage to-day. What it will amount to time will determine. The Mormons are encamped about three miles from where the scene of destruction first commenced. Their number on Friday was variously estimated, from one to three hundred, but an hour's time may greatly swell their ranks. Both parties are well armed, and all the anti-Mormons with whom I conversed, expressed the belief that the work of destruction could not be stayed until the Mormons were driven into Nauvoo. Time will either confirm or negative this belief.

Meanwhile, we have from Nauvoo, the following proclamation of the Sheriff of Hancock county:

PROCLAMATION

To the Citizens of Hancock County.—Whereas, a mob of from one to two hundred men, under arms, have gathered themselves together in the south west part of Hancock county, and are at this time destroying the dwellings and other buildings, stacks of grain and other property, of a portion of our citizens, in the most inhuman manner, compelling defenceless children and women to leave their sick beds, and exposing them to the rays of the parching sun, there to lay and suffer without the aid or assistance of a friendly hand to minister to their wants, in their suffering condition.

The rioters spare not the widow nor the orphan, and while I am writing this proclamation, the smoke in rising to the clouds, and the flames are devouring four buildings which have just been set on fire by the rioters. Thousands of dollars worth of property has already been consumed, an entire settlement of about sixty or seventy families laid waste, the inhabitants thereof are fired upon, narrowly escaping with their lives, and forced to flee before the ravages of the mob.

By the revised laws of our State, under the criminal code, sixth division 58 section, page 181, the crime of arson is defined as follows; "Every person who shall wilfully and maliciously burn or cause to be burned, any dwelling house, kitchen, office, shop, barn, stable, store house, &c. &c., shall be deemed guilty of arson, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not less than one year, nor more than ten years, and should the life or lives of any person be lost in consequence of any such offense aforesaid, such offender shall be guilty of murder, and shall be indicted and punished accordingly."

And whereas, the laws of this State make it my duty as a peace officer of this county to suppress all riots, routs, &c. &c., and all other crimes.

Therefore, I, J. B. Backenstos, sheriff of the county of Hancock, and state of Illinois, in the name of the people of said state and by the authority vested in me by virtue of my office, hereby solemnly command the said rioters and other peace breakers to desist forthwith, disperse, and go to their homes, under the penalty of the laws; and I hereby call upon the law abiding citizens, as a *posse comitatus* of Hancock county to give their united aid in suppressing the rioters, and maintain the supremacy of the law.

J. B. BADKENSTOS, Sheriff of Hancock co. Ill.

MORMON DISTURBANCES.—The latest intelligence from the scene of disturbances in Adams and Hancock counties, Ill., represents that the anti-Mormons were following up their work of destruction, and that a large settlement on Bear Creek had received notice of an intention to apply the flames to their houses. Mr. Backenstos, the sheriff of Hancock, is said to have started for the scene of devastation, accompanied by a solitary deputy, to call the attention of the anti Mormons to the law. This may be so, but we are inclined to doubt it. The Mormons have made no attempt at resistance, although they certainly out-number their opponents. Mr. Barbitt, Mormon representative from Hancock county, in the Legislature, informed the editors of the Quincy Courier, that they intended to stand by the law until every homestead was destroyed. If they do, the tax-paying portion of the state wil have a heavy bill to pay, for property thus destroyed.—*St. Louis Republican Sept.* 18.

The Washington Union of Saturday evening, contains an official appointment of the Hon. LEVI WOODBURY, one of the Senators in Congress from New Hampshire, by the President to be one of the associate Judges of the Supreme Court, in the place of JOSEPH STORY, deceased.

STRAY HORSE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber residing in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., a bay Horse about 16 hands high supposed to be from 12 to 16 years old, shod all round; fore top cut off; some scars on the sides; no other marks visible; entered on the township books.—The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

sep26-w3t* DAVID WILSON.

FARM FOR SALE.

ONE hundred and fifty acres of good land for sale in Butler county, 19 miles from Pittsburgh, situated on the old Harmony road adjoining the farms of Mr Garvin and Mr. Graham, with a good hewed log house and barn, two small orchards, with several springs of excellent water, about 75 acres cleared and under fence. For terms apply to JOSEPH MARLATT, 54 Penn street, or to THOS. PARLEY, Allegheny city, or to JACOB MARLATT, on the premises. jc7-d&wtf

PIG IRON—28 tons soft grey metal on the wharf, for sale by WILLIAMS & DILWORTH.
sep23 33 Wood st.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of SAMUEL BLACK, late of Carroll township, deceased, to present them to the undersigned for settlement on the 11th day of OCTOBER next, at the late residence of the deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment. MARCUS BLACK,
ROSS BLACK,
sep25-w6:-[Wash. Rep. $1.75. Executors.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

H. CHILDS & CO.,
Wholesale Boot & Shoe Warehouse
131 WOOD STREET,

ARE now receiving a large and extensive stock of **Boots & Shoes**; men's and boys **Caps**; Ladies fall **Bonnets** of great variety, and adapted for fall and winter sales, all having been purchased at *extreme low* prices, enables them to compete with New York and Philadelphia, and they assure their Western friends and Merchants generally, who are wanting goods in their line, and will favor them with a call, that they will make it their interest to purchase.

Also, just received, 1500 sides New York tanned Sole Leather at very low prices. sep26-w7t

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving from the Eastern cities a very large stock of *Fall* and *Winter Dry Goods*, to which he would invite the attention of purchasers. Having selected them with great care from the largest and best assorted stock in the East he flatters himself he can sell them as low as the lowest.

Persons who want *bargains* would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the large assortment of new and desirable styles of **Dress Goods** for Fall and Winter.

Also, a beautiful assortment of

BONNET RIBBONS & FLOWERS.

Together with a full and general assortment of every article in the Dry Goods line suitable for the season.

GEO. S. SWARTZ,
sep24 No. 66 Market st.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

ECLECTIC Readers, Nos. 1, 2, 3 4 and 5;
Sanders' do Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4;
Cobb's do Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4;
Cobb's new do Nos. 1, 2, 3 4 and 5;
Emerson's do Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4;
do Arithmetics Nos. 1, 2 and 3;
Eclectic do Nos. 2 and 3;
Cobb's do Nos. 1 and 2;
The Western Calculator;
Cooper's Arithmetic;
Davies do. Nos. 1 and 2
Colburn's do.

The above with a large stock of School Books and Stationery for sale low by

INGRAM, ELLIOTT & Co.
sep24 Market street.

BOSTON PICKLES—2 doz jars Underwood's mixed pickles, this season's make, rec'd and for sale by A G REINHART,
aug26 140 Liberty st.

MUSTARD—10 doz canisters fine Boston table mustard just rec'd and for sale by A G REINHART, 140 Liberty st.

PHILADELPHIA STEAM SYRUP on tap at A G REINHART'S,
aug30 140 Liberty st.

DUGALD STEWART'S Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind. For sale by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
sept19 No 44 Market st.

JOHNSON'S Moffat's Natural Philosophy, designed for the use of schools and academies, for sale by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
sept19 No 44 Market st.

AN ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY of the English Language on a plan entirely new, by John Oswald, for sale by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
sept19 No 44 Market st.

THE LITERARY REMAINS of the late Willis Gaylord Clark, including the Ollapodiana Papers, the Spirit of Love, and a selection from his various prose and poetical writings. For sale by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
sept19 No 44 Market st.

FRUIT—20 bxs M. R. Raisins;
10 " do do;
20 " do do;
2 casks Smyrna do;
2 do Zante Currants;
1 case Jar Prunes;
2 do Genoa Citron, for sale by
sept13 J. D. WILLIAMS.

SUGAR—5 hhds clarified N. O. Sugar;
10 bbls maple do;
10 do small loaf do;
5 do crushed and pulverized do, for sale by
[sept13] J. D. WILLIAMS.

GLASS—100 bxs Elsherhart's 8x10 Glass;
50 do do 10x12 do;
25 do New Geneva 10x12 do;
10 do Benson 10x14 and 10x15 do;
for sale by [aug30] J. D. WILLIAMS

CARPETS, CARPETS.

THE subscriber having just returned from the *eastern cities*, would inform his friends and the public that he has now opened a large and complete assortment of *Carpets*, Oil Cloths, &c. &c., among which will be found

Superfine, fine and common Ingrain Carpets;
do Imperial 3-ply do;
Brussels do; Cotton and Hemp do;
Oil Cloths, all widths, (cut to any required size.)
Piano and Table Covers; Figured Floor Cloths.
Plain and Figured Green Baize, &c. &c. &c.

Also, a large and general stock of *fresh Dry Goods* for *Fall and Winter* sales.

Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call and examine before purchasing. R. D THOMPSON,
sep12 No. 110 Market st.

TO IRON MASTERS, ROLLING MILL PROPRIETORS, FOUNDERS &c

THE subscriber begs to call the attention of the Iron Trade and others requiring the use of Furnaces, to the introduction of a superior article of **Fire Brick**, manufactured at Bolivar, Westmoreland Co. Pa., by Messrs. Baxter, Glover & Harley. They have been tested by several establishments in the city, but more particularly in two powerful furnaces constructed entirely of that material, and fully proven at the establishment of Messrs Knap & Totten, Fort Pitt Works—from the capacity and large weight of Iron melted in the furnaces, no trial in the neighborhood could be more severe. The Proprietors have cheerfully tendered the following testimonial:

Fort Pitt Works,
Pittsburgh, Sept. 15th, 1845.

SIR—The "Bolivar Fire Bricks" which you furnished to us for trial, have been subjected to sufficient test to convince us of their superiority over any others we have ever used. We therefore most cordially recommend them to persons desirous of procuring a superior article of the kind.

We are yours, very truly, KNAP & TOTTEN.
Mr. J. Shaw Maclaren Pittsburgh.

Additional.

After examination and careful trial of the "Bolivar Fire Bricks" in our respective establishments, we cheerfully concur in the preceding recommendation, believing them the best article of the kind ever yet offered in this market.

FAIRBY, SCOTT & Co.—Iowa Foundry.
MARSHALL, BRADLEY & Co.—Franklin do.
GRAFF, LINDSAY & Co.—Lippincott Rolling Mill.
EDWARD HUGHES—Brownsville Iron Works.
JAMES DUNN, furnace builder for Messrs. Shoenberger.

W. W. WALLACE.

The Bricks at $57 per M. and the Clay at $9 per ton of the same material, to be had of the Agent at his warehouse, Canal Basin, on orders being sent to the office of the Keystone Iron Works.

sep15-d&w2m* J. SHAW MACLAREN.

PATENT VERMIFUGE.

Dr McLane's American Worm Specific

Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy, will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES

I do certify that a vial of Dr M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms, and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards.

JOSIAH JACKSON.
Owner of Water Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va.

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye witness to the same. My child's health improved much after. SAML. MORRISON.
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh.

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr M'Lane's American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Verminges to no purpose. I believe Dr. M'Lane's the best article before the public.

D. CALHOUN.
Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr. G. S. Smith, Sunfish, O.
Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my practice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child, in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.
aug20-w6m

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, on the morning of the 9th inst, ARCHIBALD MOONEY, an indented apprentice, about sixteen years old. All persons are forewarned from trusting or harboring said boy on my account, or they will be proceeded against according to law. The above reward but no charges will be paid for his return by me. JAMES McROBERTS, Jr.
sep19-w3t*

BROOMS & WOOL—50 doz corn Brooms;
2 bales Wool rec'd per steamer Newark and for sale by J & R FLOYD.
sep16 Liberty street.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1845.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR SEPTEMBER 1845.

W. H. DENNY.....J. F. KELLY.....JOSIAH KING.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Ashes—$ lb.
Pots..... 3 @3½
Pearls..... 4@4½
Scorchings..... —@3
Saleratus..... 4½@4¾

Ale—$ bbl.
XX Ale..... @7.00
Common..... @6.00

Axles—$ lb.

Bristles—$ lb.
American..... 35@40

Bagting—$ lb.
Superior..... @ 9
Common..... @ 7

Buckets—machine—$ dozen.
Large size..... 2.12½@2.25
Small size..... —@ —

Beeswax—$ lb.
Yellow..... 28 @30

Blooms—$ ton.
Blooms..... 60.00@70.00

Brooms—$ dozen.
Merchantable..... 1.25@1.87½
Slaker..... 2.00@2.25

Barks—$ cord.
Chesnut Oak..... 4.12½@1.25
Black Oak..... @1.00
Hemlock..... 2.50@3.00

Coal—$ bushel.
At the river..... —@ 4
From wagon..... —@ 4½

Cotton—$ lb.
Tennessee & Alabama 4 @ 7½

Chocolate—$ lb.
Number 1..... 10 @11
Cocoa, prepared..... @22

Candles—$ lb.
City dipped..... @ 8
Pittsburgh Star..... @22
Cincinnati do..... @22
Sperm, best brands..... @35
Do inferior..... @30

Cotton Yarns
Short reel—$ dozen.
No. 5 to 10 @12..... @—
" 11 to 15..... @—
" 16 and upwards..... @—
Increasing ¼@1c. $ lb to No. 24.
Long reel—$ dozen.
No. 5 to 10..... @—
" 11 to 15..... @—
" 16 and upwards..... @—

Candles—$ lb.
City dipped..... @ 8
Pittsburgh Star..... @22
Cincinnati do..... @22
Sperm, best brands..... @35
Do inferior..... @30

Cotton Yarns
Short reel—$ dozen.
No. 5 to 10 @12..... @—
" 11 to 15..... @—
" 16 and upwards..... @—
Increasing ¼@1c. $ lb to No. 24.
Long reel—$ dozen.
No. 5 to 10..... @—
" 11 to 15..... @—
" 16 and upwards..... @—
Coxe's Card Cotton..... @24
Carpet Chain..... @20
Cotton Twine..... @24
Candle Wick..... @15

Coffee—$ lb.
Java, old white..... 11½@12
St. Domingo..... —@—
Laguayra..... —@—
Rio..... 7¼@ 8
Havana..... —@—

Copper—$ lb.
Brazier's..... @30
Sheathing..... @30
Bolt..... @35
Old..... 16@18

Cordage—$ cwt $ lb.
Manilla..... @10
White Rope..... @10
Tarred..... @ 9
Packing yarn fine..... @ 9
" coarse..... @ 8

Hemp Bed Cords—$ dozen.
Extra Long..... @2.50
Long..... @1.50
Common..... @1.25
Plough Lines..... @ 75
Manilla Bed Cords—$ doz.
Bar..... @1.00
20 yds to the fathom..... @3.00
20 & 30 do do..... 4.50@2.25
Plough Lines..... @ 75

Castings, Foundry,—$ lb. nett.
Mill work and machinery generally made to order..... @8
Bevel & gearage do..... @8
Light machinery do..... @4
Heavy Rolling mill cast iron do..... @2½
Cranks and Irons do..... @5
Smith work and Forgings do..... @4
Grate Bars..... @2½
Hollow-ware assorted..... @3½
Sad Irons..... @5
Coulter weights..... @6
Dog Irons..... @2½
Tailors and Hatters' Irons..... @6

Drugs—By package.
Alum..... 1½@17
Alum..... @ 3½
Asafoetida..... 20@25
Arrow Root..... @ 8
Aquafortis..... 10@11
Borax, refined..... 19@20
Balsam, Peru..... 2.00@2.25
Do Copavia..... 30@37½
Benzoine..... 4@5
Can phor refined..... 55@65
Chl. ride Lime, cask 7½@8
Cream Tartar..... 37½@40
Copperas..... 1¼@2½
Cubebs..... 12@13
Gall's..... 20@25
Gum Arabic..... 40@50
" Copai..... 45@50
" Tragacanth..... 50@75
" Shellac..... 15@18
" Mastic..... 1.50@1.75
Ipecac..... 87@1.00
Jalap, powdered..... 50@—
Lard, Linseed..... 55@60
Licorice Root..... 7@8
Liquorice Ball..... 19@20
Lac Dye..... 25@32
Magnesia, Carb..... 30@37½
Mosina, Flake..... 87@92
Madder, Umbre..... 17@18
Madder, Common..... 12@13
Myrrh, Turkey..... 20@50
Oil, Vitriol..... 4½@5
" Castor..... 85@1.00
" Cassia..... 6.00@5.50
" Cloves..... 2.50@3.00
" Lemon..... 2.12@2.25
" Peppermint..... 3.00@3.50
Opium, Turkey..... 5.00@6.00
Quinine..... 2.50@3.00
Rhubarb, root..... 65@75
Sal Ammoniac..... 20@25
Sal Soda..... 1½@2
Senna..... 22@25
Tartaric Acid..... 50@62
Vitrol, Blue..... 10@11

Dye Wood—$ lb.
Camwood..... 5½@ 7
Fustic..... 2½@ 3
Logwood, chipped..... 2½@ 3

Elliptic Springs—$ lb.
Polished..... 10@11½

Feathers—$ lb.
Prime live geese..... 37@40
Mixed..... 25@30
Live Turkey..... none
Dry Turkey..... none
Guinea..... none
Ostrich, Muscat..... —@—
Do Bonch..... 2.87½@3.00
Do Bloom..... @—
Cranberries, bush none
Lemons Sicily, bx none
Oranges do..... none
Peaches, dry, bu..... @—
Apples dry..... @—
Apples green, bbl 7½@2.50

Fire Brick—$ M.
Fire brick..... 15.00@17.00

Freights—$ 100 lbs.
Eastern.
Philadelphia & Baltimore Canal.
Flour, $ bbl..... @—
Pork, Bacon Tobacco & Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lead, Tallow, &c..... @50
Feathers..... @50
Fur & Peltries..... @—
Wool..... @50
Rags..... @2½
Ashes..... @15
Oil of all kinds..... @55
Northern.
To Detroit, heavy — @—
To Cleveland, " @25 @30
Western.
via the River.
To Cincinnati..... @25
Louisville..... @37½
St. Louis..... @75

Flour—$ bbl.
Extra Brands..... @ —
Superfine..... @3.75
Scratched..... @ —
Fine..... @ —
Rye Flour..... @ —
" hf. bbls @ —
Buckwheat..... @
" hf. bbls @

Feed—$ bushel.
Bran..... 10@12½
Shorts..... —@—

Fish—$ bbl.
Mackerel, No. 1 @ —
No 1 hf-bbls— @ —
No 2..... @ —
No 2 hf-bbls— @ 7.25
No 3..... 8.75@ 9.00
No 1 kits..... @—
Herring, Gibb's 5.25 @6.00
No 2..... @—
Salmon, No. 1—16.50@17.00
No 2..... @—
Shad..... 8.50 @9.00
Cod, $ lb..... @ 4

Glass—
Black Bottles.
Quart, $ gross..... @9.00
Pint do..... @7.00
Claret $ gross..... @9.00
Window Glass—$ box—
City brands.
8x10..... 2.35@2.50
10x12..... 3.00@3.50
12x18..... 5.50@6.75
Patent 10x15 to 10x14 to
Eagle 6½ Bs..... @5.00
Do. dozen 1 lb cans
Tumblers..... @7.00
Wines..... @7.00
Flasks, pints..... @1.00
" quarts..... @1.00
" N. Carolina..... 3.75@4.50
Turpentine, gals..... 5@6 50
Varnish, Copal..... 1.75@2.00

Oakum—$ lb.
Pittsburgh..... @7

Oils—$ gallon.
Linseed..... 70@ 80
Lard, City..... 65@ 70

PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 22, 1845.

THE TEN HOUR SYSTEM.

Our columns were so crowded on Saturday, and we were so intently engaged in some unavoidable duties, that we did not notice the Procession of the Factory Operatives on Friday. We understand it was large and orderly. After marching through several streets, a meeting was organized on the Island, where several speeches were delivered, and some resolutions adopted, among which we find the following:

Resolved, That those employed in the factories tender their grateful thanks to the Editors who have so manfully come out in defence of their cause.

Resolved, That a committee of — be appointed by the Chairman for the purpose of addressing the operatives and their friends on the all important subject of the "ten hour system," which should not be circumscribed to the limits of our county alone, but extend throughout the Union.

Resolved, That we most heartily thank our kind friends who have most gallantly came forward to aid us by their public speeches, on this occasion, may they be rewarded as their magnanimous conduct deserves.

Resolved, That the meeting tender to the officers their sincere thanks for the manner in which they conducted the meeting, and that the proceedings be published in all papers friendly to the WORKING PEOPLE.

We are told that *R. H. Kerr*, better known as *Benton Kerr*, took occasion to denounce this paper for some reason or other in regard to this turnout, though for what we cannot conceive, unless it be because we will not prostitute our paper to the base use of denouncing the manufacturers, and inflaming public opinion against them. This we have not done, and shall not do unless we have better reasons for it than any we have seen given. It has been our aim, and unceasing labor, to encourage and build up the manufacturing interests of Pittsburgh, and we are not now to be made a tool of, for some sinister purpose, by a few designing men, such as Joe Barker, R. C. Fleeson, Edward Smith, and R. H. Kerr,—men who know nothing about manufacturing, and who are notorious as busy-bodies and meddlers in other men's business.

As far as the ten-hour system is concerned, as respects the operatives, we have given a most decided expression of opinion. In our paper of Tuesday last, after giving an account of the meeting on Monday, we remarked, that it the Lowell factories, as was stated, only ran ten hours a day we doubted not our manufacturers would follow their example, *"which we should be glad to hear, as we think ten hours long enough for any one to work, and too long for children!"* Is not this sufficiently definite! What could we say more, unless to follow the example of this man, R. H. Kerr, who is running for office on the Locofoco ticket, and endeavor to inflame the minds of the operatives against their employers, and produce unmitigated mischief!

If the factories can work ten hours a day, and make a reasonable profit, they ought to do it. But if they cannot run for that time, except at a loss, as they say they cannot, while the eastern factories run twelve hours, who will say they ought to do it? Let these men who are so ready to denounce others who cannot see through their spectacles, point out a reasonable and common sense remedy for an evil which we and everybody admit, and we shall not be the last to sanction and advocate it. But we are not to be brought to take a course calculated to damp the enterprise and injure the prosperity of Pittsburgh as a manufacturing city, for the sake of a little ephemeral popularity.

One of the resolutions above meets our hearty approval. That is, to take means to extend the ten hour system throughout the Union. This is the just and proper way of working. Bring all the manufacturers of the country on a par, and not single out Pittsburgh and ask our manufacturers to work at a disadvantage amounting to 20 per cent on the produce of their mills. Let there be legislative enactments forbidding the employment of children under 12 or 14 years of age, and making provisions for the welfare of those employed, and let it be general throughout the country. This is the true way to go to work.

Improvements in Allegheny City.

We observe that excavations have been commenced in Allegheny on Federal street, between South Common and the Market, for a row of six brick buildings. They will occupy the lots on which an unsightly board yard stood, and be quite an addition to the business facilities of that part of the city. Mr. FAIRMAN is also about to erect a brick building on the corner of the Common and the street, for his Cabinet ware room and shop.

Federal street is undergoing a vast improvement. The work of paving goes on rapidly and will soon be complete from the Bridge to the Common. The Councils should now adopt a system of sewerage for the whole city adapted to its future wants, and construct each sewer as needed, in accordance with it. It is evident from the peculiar flats on which the city stands, that in time they cannot be drained except by sewers, and now is the time to plan them. Those gutters which now run into the Canal are a serious injury to it. Nearly every heavy rain carries down and deposites in the bed of the Canal a large quantity of sand and dirt. However this is an evil that cannot be remedied for the present, and it does not interfere much with navigation.

But of all the improvements needed in that flourishing city the greatest is, naming the streets, or rather putting up the names upon the corners. The block to be built, mentioned above, corners on a street, but what the name of it is we never knew. Gentlemen, Councilmen of Allegheny City! do, we beseech you, in the name of the public, put up the names of your thoroughfares where we can see them. We could have got along without the paving of Federal street, but in respect of the labyrinth of your streets "our sufferings *is* intolerable."

FROM ARANSAS.—The schooner Enterprise arrived at New Orleans on the 11th instant, from the Bay of Aransas, having sailed thence on the 6th instant. The Picayune received by her neither letters nor papers, and was assured that she brought no intelligence of any moment whatever, unless to confirm the previous reports of perfect quiet at Corpus Christi and the health of the troops.

ILLNESS OF THE HON. WILLIAM C. PRESTON.—We deeply regret to learn, says the Charleston Courier, that, at the last advices, Col. Preston was lying dangerously ill of congestive fever, at the residence of his family, in Abingdon, Virginia, and that there was great reason to fear that his mortal remains would soon be entombed in his native State.

☞ We observe that Mr. Roebling has erected he Iron pyramids on the abutment at the Sligo side of the River. They appear to be 16 to 20 feet high, and present a very handsome appearance. There will be eighteen needed for the entire bridge. Mr. Roebling is pushing his contract vigorously.

Allegheny Cemetery Dedication

On Saturday afternoon last, the beautiful grounds set apart to burial services, late the property of Geo. A. BAYARD, Esq., were opened with religious exercises. Before the hour appointed, a large and respectable congregation of the citizens of the two cities and surrounding country had assembled on the ground, where preparations had been made for their accommodation. The day was fine and the air cool and refreshing. The late rains had imparted a freshness to the verdure, which added much to the beauty and softness of the lovely landscape. The scene was of a most pleasing character, calculated to humanize and harmonize the feelings, to enkindle the heavenly emotions of charity, and bring all on one common level, while each felt the truth of the solemn declaration of "Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return."

The order of the exercises was as follows:

1st. *Music*, by Mr. WHITE's Band.

2d. *Prayer*, by Rev. GEO. S. HOLMES.

ETERNAL and unchangeable Jehovah, thou art the creator of heaven and earth, the God of angels and of men. We desire with deep humiliation and abasement of spirit, to humble ourselves in thy presence, and earnestly pray, that our hearts may be penetrated with a sense of our own depravity and sinfulness, and of thy purity and goodness. O Lord, thou art inconceivably great in majesty and glory, yet thou dost stoop in mercy to hold converse with thy creatures, through Jesus Christ the Son of thy love. We thank thee that the scheme by which thou dost condescend to visit sinful man, has been planned by thyself; and that through the same medium he has access to the throne of thy grace.

We acknowledge, O Lord, that we are very far gone from original righteousness," and because of transgression the sentence of death has been pronounced upon all our race—"Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return."

O God, under a solemn conviction of our guilt and consequent mortality, we come together this day, in thy name, to dedicate a resting place for our bodies, when our souls shall have returned to thyself. We beseech thee to look propitiously upon us from thy lofty habitation, and for the sake of Jesus Christ our Saviour, hear our prayer, and smile upon our work. Be pleased to give all who may be concerned in this undertaking, intelligence and wisdom, virtue and religion.—Teach them the knowledge of thyself, that they may know thy will, and be inclined to do it as thou hast commanded.

Thou art the author of all our mercies; for thou hast watched over us from our infancy to the present moment, and blessed us with life and breath, and all things that we enjoy. We, therefore, pray that thou wouldest bless the inhabitants of our city and county with prosperity and peace, with health and comfort. Let luxury and vice be banished far from us; and let honesty and industry, temperance and integrity, characterize us as a people. Inspire us with a love of the truth, and write it in our hearts, that it may dwell on our tongues. O! make us like our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ in temper and disposition, in humanity and religion. Bless our country—our whole country; and help us as a nation, to remember our responsibilities, that we may perform our duty in thy fear, and with an eye to thy favour.

And now, O Lord, as we are taught to feel, as well as to see, the approaches of death, grant us the aid of thy Holy Spirit, that we may be raised from a death of sin to a life of righteousness.—As our names stand on the list of those who are condemned to die, may we go down to the grave in peace, and be numbered with those who shall rise in the resurrection of the just.

When we approach those dark and dreary regions where human distinctions are forgotten, may our blood-bought spirits find a dwelling-place in the mansions of glory. To this end, let the object of our present meeting impress our minds with the uncertainty of earthly things, that, when the sickly dwelling of frail humanity falls, we may "have a house not made with hands eternal in the heavens."

O Lord, we humbly ask, for the sake of our Holy Redeemer, that when the memorials which may be erected on this ground ever the sleeping dead shall have perished, our memories and character may live before Him who has bought us with his blood.

Finally, we pray God in his providence, to watch over this repository, now being prepared for the dead, and to guard the remains of those that may be here deposited from the hands of the spoiler, until Jesus raise the body from amid the fearful ruins of the fall to blend in deathless unison with the soul, and both take up their residence in bliss eternal.

And now, unto God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, be equal and undivided praise hence forth, and ever more. AMEN.

3d. *Hymn*, written for the occasion by ROBT. T. NEVIN, Esq.

I.

Not as the mourner comes, oh God!
With heavy grief oppressed,
When, to receive its charge, the sod
Unfolds its riven breast;
Hither we come our rite to prove—
A ceremonial dread!—
And consecrate this shadowy grove,
The living for the dead.

II.

Home of the future tomb! thy haunts
Have only waked ere now,
To song of birds and zephyr chants,
From yellow leaf and bough;
But other tones shall fill thy glades,
And murmur through thy dales;
The voice of sadness in their shades
When love for love bewails.

III.

Field of the green-wood's cherishing,
Not henceforth freed from toil!
Another harvest yet shall spring
Forth from thy furrowed soil;
For here, within this hallowed ground,
Where blade and flower alone
To bloom, and fade, and fall, are found,
Shall other seed be sown.

IV.

Lord of the coming harvest! when
Thine awful judgment calls,
And at thy word the ripened grain
Before the Reapers* falls,
Oh may the seeds implanted here
All perfected arise,—
Be gathered in thine arms and share
The garner of the skies.

V.

Thus while our lingering footsteps now,
Press on the verdant sward,
To Thee, oh God! our earnest vow
We solemnly record:
Rest for the lonely stricken heart!
Sleep for the weary head!
This sacred field we set apart,
Forever, to the dead.

*"The harvest is the end of the world, and the reapers are the angels."—*Matthew.*

4th. *Address*, by L. W. GREEN, D. D.

5th. *Hymn*,

"Sweet is the scene when Christians die."

6. *Concluding prayer*, by Rev. Dr. HERRON.

The address of Dr. GREEN was a fine production, full of rich and varied imagery, just conceptions, classical allusions, and sound morality. It commanded the deep and feeling attention of the large and intelligent auditory. We hope the Directors will request a copy to be published with the whole history, and rules and regulations of the Cemetery, for distribution.

The consecration Hymn, as well as the concluding Anthem, were sung with taste and effect, and Mr. White's Band acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of all present. The prayers were both appropriate and solemn. That of Mr. HOLMES we have given above. The whole exercises were indeed most agreeable. The only drawback was that the rustling of the wind through the trees rendered it difficult at times to hear the speakers, but even this added to the solemnity and poetical character of the scene. We should think that more than half the audience were ladies, thus showing the interest always taken by woman in every thing which concerns the future destiny and immortality of man.

This Cemetery is now dedicated to the most solemn uses, and callous will be the heart which hereafter can pass in view of its silent loveliness, or tread its grassy mounds and green slopes without a chastened feeling, and solemn recollection that he is a "mortal-immortal." Its beauty increases with every view we give it, and the universal sentiment of the large company present at the dedication appeared to be, "What a lovely spot."

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

The ship Rainbow, at New York on Thursday afternoon, sailed from Canton June 5th, and from Anjier July 3d.

She has made a very extraordinary voyage out to China and home. She left New York on the first of February and brings the account of her own arrival at China.

She was boarded by a boat from the United States Frigate Constitution going into Macao June 5th.

FEARFUL EARTHQUAKE.—From Honan province there are accounts of an earthquake, which demolished about ten thousand houses, killing upwards of four thousand people. Circulars, with the particulars, were selling in the streets of Canton.

CALAMITOUS FIRE.—A Chinese newspaper of the 31st May contains the particulars of a most calamitous fire which took place in Canton on the 25th May. It broke out in a theatre situated in the centre of a square from which there was no egress except by a narrow lane. It was crowded with people, more than a thousand of whom were killed. By the returns of the mandarins it appears that the total number of persons killed was 1257, including 52 male and female actors; the wounded are estimated at 2100. On Monday a part of the wall fell in and killed 30 more. The bodies were so terribly mutilated that they could not be recognized; hundreds lay unclaimdd, and the worst consequences were apprehended from their continued exposure. The authorities had ordered 400 coffins for bodies that had not been claimed. A large portion of the dead are said to be females.

A similar catastrophe occurred at Canton 30 years ago.

Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

CANTON, June 2.

On Sunday, the 25th May, there was a most distressing fire in this city within the walls. In a small open square a mat house had been erected for a theatrical entertainment, and some 5000 or 6000 had assembled to witness the performances. Suddenly, in the midst of the play, a fire broke out immediately under the seats occupied by the women.

Of course there was a rush for the streets, but there were but two narrow door ways out. One of these was soon closed by the falling of a part of the building, so that it was impossible to escape.

The bodies of about 1400 have been found who died from suffocation or the flames, or from being trampled upon in the crowd. Many were awfully burnt who still live.

Whether the fire originated in design or accident is not known.

Altogether about 30 houses were destroyed.

THE APPREHENDED INSURRECTION IN CLAY COUNTY.—The public have already been apprised, by rumors, of a threatened violation of law, in a mad attempt to rescue Dr. Barker from the jail of Clay county, awaiting his execution for the murder of Bates.

We have examined the documents in this case at the Executive office. Gov. Owsley having received papers from the Jailor of Clay and many other citizens of Clay and Madison, stating that a strong armed force was preparing and in march to make the rescue by violence, promptly dispatched Gen. Peter Dudley to Manchester, with full discretionary powers so to act as to preserve the peace of the public and enforce the laws of the land. Gen. Dudley moved to the scene of apprehended insurrection with the utmost celerity, and has sent dispatches back to his Excellency apprising him of the state of things there, and of his movements. His dispatches confirm the Governor in the propriety of his course, in taking effective steps to awe the insurgent, preserve the public peace, and enforce the laws. Gen. Dudley, on his way out, called out four companies of Col. Miller's Regiment, in Madison, to march forthwith to Manchester. Arrived at that place, however, General Dudley thought the objects of his mission might be effectuated by the aid of two companies, and accordingly so modified his call upon Col. Miller.

Arms and equipments have been furnished these companies and they are now on the ground in Clay county. Gov. Owsley's orders to Gen. Dudley and all others whom he has had occasion to address on this painful occason, breathe an ardent desire that the peace of the public may be preserved, that violence and bloodshed may be prevented, but that the laws, after exhausting all proper peacable measures, must be enforced at all hazards.

We deeply regret the existence of such a state of things in Kentucky as to require the Executive, in the execution of duties of irremissible obligation, to assemble an armed force to preserve and enforce the laws; but the circumstances require it and every lover of law and order must approve the course of his Excellency. We have strong hope, nevertheless, that this painful crises will pass over without further disturbance, without violence and without bloodshed. Such is the hope of the Governor and every good citizen; but the laws must be preserved.—*Frankfort (Ky) Commonwealth, Sept.* 16,

We saw yesterday, at the residence of Mr. ROMULUS R. CRIFFITH, in this city, a counterpane made by Mrs. ANN WARNER, of Hartford County Md., a lady now in her 94th year. It is a beautiful article both as a specimen of fine needle work and in respect to the taste displayed in the arrangement of the numberless pieces of which it is composed. In the centre of it is the following inscriptions:

TO THE HONORABLE HENRY CLAY:
THE ORATOR, PATRIOT AND PHILANTROPIST,

In token of admiration of his genius and his virtues, is presented this piece of needlework by MRS. ANN WARNER, Executed by her own hands in the 93d year of her age.
Baltimore, 1845.

While lingers still my setting sun,
And life's last sands in silence fall,
Ere death's rude hand the glass shall break,
And o'er its ruins spread the pall—

I lift the voice which 'mid the storm
Of war our early patriot blest,
And with its dying accents hail
The patriot hero of the West.

Oh hallowed be thy matchless worth
By a whole nation's love and prayers,
And thy eventful being close
Lamented by a nation's tears.

The old lady completed the counterpane in about six weeks, without assistance from any one. The spirit which animated her whilst engaged in rendering this handsome tribute from age to the great American statesman may be inferred from the inscription. The article will be taken in charge by JAMES H. MERRIWEATHER, Esq. of Cincinnati, and be by him despatched to Mr. CLAY's residence.—*Balt. American.*

☞ One end of the Scotch Hill Market House has been rebuilt. We would suggest to the authorities whether it would not be a good plan to let the butchers complete so much of it as is needed for the present, and for their pay occupy their stalls free of rent for a specified time.

THE MEXICAN GENERALS'—Bustamente, who has just been appointed by Herrera the head of the Mexican army to operate against Texas, was formerly the leader of the Centralists, in Mexico. He was put down by Paredes, who will, in the changes of revolution, hold a secondary place to Bustamente. When Paredes was expelled from Mexico, he resided for some time in Philadelphia. He is about 50 years of age, and has the reputation of being brave and moderate.

Recent intelligence would seem to show also that he is very ambitious. He was the first to pronounce against Santa Anna in the revolution of last year, and we shall be surprised if the sequel does not show that he aimed to pull down one commander only with the design of elevating another, and that other himself.

General Arista is, also, an old resident of the United States, having been banished from Mexico when he took up his residence in Cincinnati. When expelled he was a Colonel of lancers end he is now regarded as the best Cavalry officer in Mexico. While in Cincinnati, finding himself without resources, he applied himself to the tin and copper making business, and became (in five years he spent in that city) a first rate workman.

He, too, is an able man, and none the worse for being taught in the school of adversity. All of these officers are popular with the army, and we expect to hear, before the year of our Lord is ended, that they have resisted, first, against the government under which they hold their commissions—and, secondly, against each other. With such ambitious officers, it is next to improbable that Herrera, or any other man, should remain long in authority. If Santa Ana could not retain his ascendancy, his inferiors in ability cannot do so. Energy, courage, and the support of the civil power can alone keep Herrera where he is. We should be sorry to see him deposted, believing, as we do, that a less able and pacific man will be his successor.—*New York Express.*

The *New York Herald* has a thrillingly graphic letter from an irregular correspondent at Philadelphia, thoroughly exposing the grog-shop influences by which Locofoco tickets are manufactured in that city (and not in that alone.) It closes:

"The ticket nominated by such influences as these, of course, cannot be expected to be extremely good; and therefore, one individual has been named for the second best office in the people's gift, whose strongest qualification appears to be that he keeps one tavern and owns another—whilst the remainder of the nominees, it would seem, were picked out specially because they are the most unfit men for the stations they are named for that can be found; a careful eye also being kept open to see that they are the most noisy and brawling of the pot-house politicians. And this ticket, which has been thus begotten in political sin, conceived in political corruption, and brought forth in political infamy—is placed before the honest masses of the Democratic party, and not only their suffrages, but those of the independent voters of the city and county of Philadelphia, are unblushingly asked for its support. There never was a party whose theoretical principles were more pure—whose avowed doctrines were more holy, and whose fundamental designs were more ennobling, than those of the Democratic party. But *there never was a party whose leaders were more base—whose very movement was more corrupt, and whose whole system of tactics was more dishonorable than the same high party whose founders were Jefferson, Madison and Jackson.*"

Our Candidate for Canal Commissioner.

We take great pleasure in referring the Whigs of Pennsylvania to the Address of the Whig State Committee in another column, from which it will be seen that the Committee have placed the name of SAMUEL D. KARNS, of Dauphin county before the people of Pennsylvania, as the Democratic Whig Candidate for Canal Commissioner. Our candidate being thus in the field, and but a few weeks intervening between this and the election, the active and influential Whigs throughout the State will see the necessity of rallying promptly and vigorously to his support.

It is unfortunate that our candidate was not brought out much earlier, as much could be done if we had a little more time, towards bringing out a large Whig vote, and thus securing his election. But, late as it is let no one despair of his election, but rally to the work and bring out as large a vote as possible. Especially let it be seen to that tickets are distributed in the remote counties and districts in the North and other regions where we have no presses, and but co-laborers in the good work. Let not the election go by default in these regions, as it did two years ago, for want of tickets, but let every man who desires the introduction of reform in the Canal Board, be up and doing, and our word for it, we will not only make a good show, but *will triumphantly elect our candidate.*

CAPTAIN KARNS is eminently qualified for the office for which he is nominated. He is a practical common sense man—is well acquainted with the condition and wants of the Public Works, and is perfectly familiar with the whole routine of duties of the office. Besides the people—the taxpayers of the Commonwealth, who are groaning under the yoke of taxation—are deeply interested in having a member in the Board of Commissioners of different politics from those who now control its affairs. The presence of a Whig in the Board would have the effect of checking in a great measure the system of extravagance, favoritism and plunder, which has been practised for years upon our public works. If there was no other reason, this alone should induce honest men of all parties to vote for SAMUEL D. KARNS.

But there are numerous other reasons why the election of Mr. Karns would be beneficial to the State. We have not time to notice them now in detail, but many will suggest themselves to the intelligent reader. One favorite and desirable measure of reform is a reduction of the tolls, which under the suicidal policy of the present board are kept so high as to keep travel and freight off the works instead of inviting it upon them.

The late period of issuing the toll lists, and the complicated system of levying the tolls, now in use are also objectionable and need to be reformed to secure the travel and trade and render the works useful to the community and profitable to the State. Place a Whig in the Board, and the first step in accomplishing these and other wholesome reforms will be taken.

In the words of our gallant leader in the last campaign—HENRY CLAY—we say to the Whigs of Pennsylvania—"awake—arouse!—Shake off the dew drops that glitter on your garments, and once more march to battle and to victory!"—*Har. Intelligencer.*

☞ On motion of Hon. RICHARD BIDDLE, SAMUEL PALMER was on Saturday admitted to practice as Attorney at Law in the District Court of Allegheny County, Pa.

FALL STOCK.

R. TANNER & CO., thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would respectfully inform their customers and Western Merchants generally, that they have just received a full and complete stock of **Boots, Shoes, Brogans, &c.**, adapted to the Western trade, purchased of the Eastern manufacturers direct, on the most favorable terms, which we will sell for cash or approved credit, *for a very small advance on manufacturers prices.*

Merchants visiting this market, or on their way East, can satisfy themselves by calling and giving our stock and prices an examination before purchasing elsewhere.
sep22 w1f

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of William Ewing, late of Robinson township, Allegheny county, deceased, to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
SAML. RIDDLE,
JAMES EWING,
WM. EWING,
sep23-w6t* Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of John Wilson, late of Allegheny City, Allegheny county, deceased, to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
WILLIAM BRATT,
sep23-w6t Administrator.

SCRAPS! SCRAPS!

50,000 LBS. of TANNER'S SCRAPS wanted, for which the highest price will be paid by the subscribers.
WETTACH & REIS, late C. Presser & Co,
je23-d1m&w3m Fourth street Road.

NOTICE.

THE "Allegheny Saving Fund Company" having increased the number of shares in said Company, persons wishing stock will please call at the office in Ohio street, Allegheny City. jy31 d2w&wtf

NEW GOODS.

596 PACKAGES CHINA AND QUEENSWARE.

JUST RECEIVED and now opening, a fresh supply of **New Goods** suitable for city and country trade, consisting in part of, viz:

25 **HHDS. FLOWING BLUE CHINA** DINNER TEA AND TOILETTE SETS
14 **HHDS NEW FANCY TOILETTE** SETS, very large and complete.
10 **CASKS RICH ENGLISH CHINA TEA** SETS, Coffee, Pitchers, Mugs, Baskets, &c. &c
18 **CASES RICH FRENCH CHINA**—comprising a superb assortment of Tea Sets, Coffee and Chocolate Cups and Saucers, square Cologne Bottles, Card Baskets, Fruit Baskets, Mugs, Vases, Pitchers richly decorated and embossed Fruit Stands, &c. &c.
16 **HHDS** white, raised figured enamelled, lustre; fig'd gold band Tea Sets, Pitchers, &c.
38 **HHDS**, white stone China Dinner, Tea and Toilette Sets; Teas, Bowls, Jugs, Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Cover Dishes, &c. &c.
27 **HHDS** raised fig'd stone China Dinner, Tea and Toilette Sets; Teas, Bowls, Jugs, Plates, Dishes, &c.
32 **HHDS.** new style fancy decorated Stone China Tea Sets; Teas, Bowls, Jugs, Plates, Dishes, &c.
18 **CRATES** fine Enamelled WARE consisting of Tea Sets, Teas, Bowls, Jugs, Plates, Dishes, &c.

ALSO,

368 **CRATES FRESH MADE LIVERPOOL** and QUEENSWARE, comprising a full and general assortment of printed, all colors, edged, colored, C. C. and painted, of latest style, shapes, &c.

ALSO,

An extensive stock of Cut, Plain and Pressed Fluted GLASS WARE, consisting of the usual assortment in our line.

ALSO, in addition to above, daily expected to arrive per ships Susan E. Howell and Clara, from Liverpool, three hundred and forty crates and hhds CHINA and QUEENSWARE, which will make our stock one of the most extensive in the country.

All of which will be sold in original packages, or carefully re-packed to orders, as cheap as any house in this, or any other city in the Union for cash, or on the usual credit to punctual buyers.

E. M. KERR & CO.
sep6-d&w1m* 250 Baltimore st. BALTIMORE.

DR. POWELL, M. D.,

OCULIST
And Ophthalmic Surgeon,
261 Broadway, corner of Warren st. NEW YORK.

CONFINES his practice to *diseases of the eye*, operations upon that organ and its appendages, and to all imperfect ons of vision. Testimonials from the most eminent medical men of Europe and America. Reference to patients that have been perfectly cured of *Amaurosis, Cataract, Ophthalmia, Nebula* or specks on the Eye, *Strabismus* or Squinting, &c. *Artificial Eyes* inserted without any pain or operation, that cannot be distinguished from the natural. SPECTACLES—Advice as to the kind of Glasses suitable to particular defects.—Persons residing at a distance can procure advice and medicines by describing their case under the following heads.

Name and Age	State of Bowels.
Residence.	Secretions.
Employment.	Disease.
Constitution	History and causes.
Previous Health & Habits.	Remedies already used, and effects.
Tongue and Pulse.	Present symptoms.
Appetite and Digestion.	State of Vision, &c. &c.

jy7-w9m

NOTICE.

AN application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania for a Charter for the "Allegheny Saving Fund Company," now in operation and located, and to be located in the City of Allegheny, County of Allegheny. The specific object of the Institution is to create capital by the saving of small deposits, and loaning the same on interest. The amount of capital to be $100,000.
aug1-w6m

FOR SALE.

TWO portions of the well known Farm, "The Bullock Pens," in Wilkins township, adjoining Wilkinsburgh, about seven miles from Pittsburgh, on the Greensburgh Turnpike Road. One portion contains 48 acres, the other 61, together 55 acres. They will be sold separately or together or will be subdivided to suit the purchaser. This is most desirable property such as is rarely offered. BENJ. ELLIOTT, Newark, Ohio.

☞ For terms apply to JOHN HORNER, Wilkinsburgh, Agent for the Proprietor aug22-wtf

FARM FOR SALE

THE subscribers will offer at public sale on the premises, on Thursday, the 2d day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., a farm, lately the property of John Cowan, dec'd, situate in Plum township, Allegheny county, Pa., 17 miles North-east of Pittsburgh, and 4 miles south of Logan's Ferry on the road leading from Antrim Post Office to Hamilton's mill, (about 2 miles from said mill,) adjoining lands of Rev. S. M. McClung, Jacob Alter, John King and others, containing 106 acres, about 75 of which are cleared, and also contains abundance of coal.

On the premises are erected a good farm house, smoke house, spring house and a barn there is also a good orchard, consisting of Apples, Pears, Cherries, &c.

The terms will be cash, and an indisputable title will be given.

Preaching, by different denominations, within about two miles.
JACOB ALTER,
JOSIAH McJUNKIN,
jy25-w9t Executors.

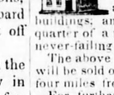
VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated in Baldwin Township, Allegheny county, between the Brownsville and Washington roads, 4½ miles from Pittsburgh adjoining the lands of the heirs of Henry Beltzhoover, Messrs. Rutherford's, Alex. Long and others, containing 144 acres of first rate lime stone land well watered, and abundance of coal; about 100 acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation. There are on the premises two good dwelling houses (one stone,) and barn, and a good orchard of the choicest variety of fruit trees, in good bearing order. For further information inquire of
JAMES BRAWDY,
East Liverpool, Columbiana Co. Ohio.
Or to
GEO. BRAWDY, on the premises.
jy22-w3m*

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL FOR SALE

THE subscriber wishing to change his business in life, owing to the ill health of his family, is constrained to offer for sale his well known Tavern stand, situated in the borough of Clarion, Clarion Co., Pa. The house is large, being sixty feet in front and seventy feet in depth; has every kind of convenience connected with it in excellent order, is in perfect repair, and is doing the best business of any stand in the place. It is unnecessary to say anything about the location to those who are acquainted with the business of the Iron County, more than to mention that there are now in operation and building, twelve furnaces, within six miles of the Tavern. A further description of the property is deemed unnecessary. It will be found on examination that the merits of the establishment are not at all overrated in this notice. The present proprietor can say, from a number of year's experience, that the business has been constantly lucrative and is steadily improving. The property will be sold extremely low for cash, or for good payments
JAMES W. COULTER.
Clarion, August 9 -wtf

A FARM FOR SALE



CONSISTING of one hundred and sixty acres, in Buffalo township, Armstrong county, about 100 acres under improvement, with a good frame Dwelling House, and also a Log House, Barn, and other outbuildings, and also an elegant Coal Bank about one quarter of a mile from the house. There are several never-failing Springs.

The above farm is now occupied by the owner, and will be sold on accommodating conditions. It is situated four miles from Freeport.

For further particulars inquire at the Farm, or of WM. BROWN, Carpenter, near the Aqueduct, Allegheny City.
MARY WINTERBURN.
aug8-w3m*

Administrators Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of John McGinness, late of the borough of Birmingham, Allegheny county, deceased, to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
HANNAH McGINNESS, Administratrix.
S. W. McGINNESS, Administrator.

P. S.—S. W. McGinness will attend at the office of John McKee, Esq. in Birmingham, on the last Saturday's of September, October and November, to attend to the business of the estate. sep9-w6t*

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Ewing, late of Fayette township, Allegheny county, deceased, to make payment to the undersigned Executors on or before the 22d of October and those having claims against said estate will please present them at the place above mentioned, properly authenticated for settlement.
MARY EWING, Executrix,
sep1-w6t* SAMUEL EWING, Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Ezra Lewis, late of Wilkins township, Allegheny county, deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all having claims against said estate will present them properly attested for settlement
sep2-w6t* GEORGE TRANSUE, Administrator

Executors Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the will of John Gibson, late of Peebles township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned Executors.

All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, are requested to make known the same without delay; and all persons indebted to said decedent, are required to settle and pay the same immediately.
THOMAS DAVISON, Peebles township,
sep5-w6t* JAMES CAROTHERS, Wilkins do

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its next annual meeting in January, 1846, for an act incorporating a Bank to be styled the Bank of Allegheny City, to be located in the City of Allegheny, County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania. The specific object of which will be to issue bank notes of its own and other banks; to receive money on deposit and allow interest thereon, or not, as may be agreed upon; to discount notes of hand and other securities; to purchase and sell bills of exchange, and deal generally in exchange; to loan money on real and personal securities; to deal in bullion, and otherwise to transact a general banking business in the manner now transacted by other Banks in this Commonwealth.

The amount of Capital to be one hundred thousand dollars, with power to increase it to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars. je24-w6m

CANDLES—10 bxs tallow, in store and for sale by J. JORDAN.
sep16

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such elections to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers to be elected in pursuance thereof. I, ELIJAH TROVILLO, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in the said county on the

Second Tuesday of October next,

at the several election districts therein.

The Electors of the First Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Old Court House, in the Diamond.

The Electors of the Second Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the house of Leopold Sahl, on the corner of Third and Smithfield streets.

The Electors of the Third Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the house of Geo. H. Bell, on Liberty street, near Seventh street.

The Electors of the Fourth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Washington Coffee House, corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.

The Electors of the Fifth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the house of Alexander Seward, in said ward.

The Electors of the Sixth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the office of J. P. Tibbits, at the corner of the Mechanics' Turnpike and Washington street, in said ward.

The Electors of the First Ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the house of John Geohring, formerly occupied by H. De Haven, on Federal street.

The Electors of the Second Ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the house of John Oliver, formerly occupied by John Geohring, corner of Diamond and Ohio streets.

The Electors of the Third Ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at he Public School House in said ward, on the East Commons.

The Electors of the Fourth Ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the house of Mrs. ——, East Common.

The Electors of Pitt township to meet at the house now or lately occupied by Conrad Frey vogle, known by the name of the "Social Garden," on the Farmers and Mechanics Turnpike road.

The Electors of Peebles township to meet at the house of John Beitler, in the village of East Liberty.

The Electors of Wilkins township to meet at the house of Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown road, in said township.

The Electors of Plum township to meet at the house of Margaret Little, formerly John Little's, in said township.

The Electors of Versailles township to meet at the White House, formerly occupied by Thos. Neel, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike road, in said township.

The Electors of Elizabeth township, including the Borough of Elizabeth, to meet at the house formerly occupied by John Walden, in said borough.

The Electors of Jefferson township to meet at the house of John Snee, formerly occupied by James King, in said township.

The Electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of Samuel Wilson, formerly occupied by James H. Neel, in said township.

The Electors of Upper St. Clair township, to meet at the house of James Connor, in said township.

The Electors of Lower St. Clair township to meet at the house of E. McAninch, formerly occupied by A. H. Harshbarger, at the end of the Monongahela Bridge.

The Electors of Robinson township to meet at the house of Samuel McFarland, formerly Audley McFarland, in said township.

The Electors of Findley township to meet at the house of McClelland A Armour, formerly occupied by John Charles, in the village of Clinton, in said township.

The Electors of Moon township to meet at the house of Peter Onstot, in said township.

The Electors of Ohio township to meet at the house of John Hay, in said township.

The Electors of Franklin township to meet at the house formerly occupied by John Shrum, in said township.

The Electors of the Borough of Manchester to meet at he Public School House.

The Electors of Reserve township to meet at the house of Gotlieb Fisher, in said township.

The Electors of Baldwin township to meet at the house of John Cowan, in said township.

The Electors of Ross township to meet at the house of Henry Krider, in said township.

The Electors of Pine township to meet at the house of William Cochran, Esq., in said township.

The Electors of West Deer Township to meet at the house of Nathan Cooley, in said township.

The Electors of East Deer township to meet at the Public School House, in the village of Tarentum, in said township.

The Electors of Indiana township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Samuel Mackey, in said township.

The Electors of the Borough of Birmingham to meet at the house formerly occupied by Dominic O'Connor, deceased, in said Borough.

The Electors of the Borough of Lawrenceville to meet at the Town House, in said Borough.

The Electors of the Borough of Sharpsburgh to meet at the house of James Sharp, in said Borough.

At which time and place the qualified electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot—

FOUR PERSONS FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.
ONE PERSON FOR CLERK OF THE COUR